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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 242 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Spanish Charge And Italian Denial

Black Shirts Join Rebel Forces

HOW IVIZA ISLAND WAS CAPTURED

Madrid Note Presented To British Foreign Office

RUGBY, October 10.

A communication was made yesterday by the Spanish Embassy in London to the British Foreign Office that the capture by the Spanish insurgents of the Island of Iviza, some 50 miles south-west of Majorca, was effected with the assistance of 700 Italian soldiers and two three engined aeroplanes, also Italian.

The communication adds that the expedition was led by the Italian Count Rossi, Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgents in Majorca, and that the transport of these troops was effected in the Spanish steamer "Ciudad de Pelma" on a side of which the Italian Tricolour was painted.—B. O. W.

ITALY DENIES MADRID CHARGE

RUGBY, Oct. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent reports that the Italian Government categorically denies the allegation contained in the Spanish Embassy's communication.—B. O. W.

NEED FOR SEARCHING EXAMINATION

Complaints Of External Aid To Rebels

RUGBY, Oct. 10.

A communique issued at the close of yesterday's seven hours meeting in London of the Non-Intervention Committee stated that there was general agreement that it was imperative in the general interest that the complaints regarding outside assistance to Spanish insurgents should be subjected to the most searching examination with the greatest possible speed. The date of the next meeting of the Committee has not yet been fixed.—B. O. W.

ARMS SUPPLY TO REBELS

Revelations In Inquiry Committee

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

More evidence of the vital part played by German and Italian arms in the Spanish Civil War was given in London yesterday.

Witnesses before the Commttee of Inquiry into alleged breaches of international law in respect of intervention in Spain testified to the decisive effect of German and Italian aeroplanes machine-guns and automatic rifles.

Whether arms are still being imported by the rebels from Germany and Italy, in spite of the professed desire of those countries, announced last month, to ban supplies—was not quite clear.

REBELS ACROSS FRONTIER

One witness Mr. Ivan Power, who returned from Portugal on Thursday, produced a photograph he took of rebel officers driving across the frontier into Portugal.

He learnt that they were going to a conference at a place 12 miles inside Portugal to discuss, he understood, the acquisition of fresh supplies.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P. who presided over the inquiry held at Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, pressed for definite information to show whether arms were still going to the rebels, but actual proof of this was lacking.

MAJORCA FOR ITALY

Mr. Arthur Sechof, a German from Majorca—the Spanish island in the Mediterranean held by the rebels—spoke of Italian aeroplanes arriving as recently as September 1 and 2.

Italian intervention, he said, was quite open on the island, and it was commonly said that after the war Majorca would be handed over to Italy.

Describing the active part played by an Italian Count De Rossi, Mr. Sechof caused laughter by saying that at a parade of rebel troops, the Count was dressed in knickers, gaiters, a Tyroless coat, steel helmet and a brightly coloured scarf.

Owing to passport difficulties, Mr. Sechof was refused permission to land at Folkestone on Thursday; but the intervention of the committee enables him to get a 24 hour permit. He flew from France to Croydon yesterday to give evidence.

GERMAN PLANES

Mr. Claud Cockburn, a Journalist, who went to the front with the Government militiamen said that German aeroplanes were the sole factor in making the rebel advance possible.

"But for bombing and machine-gunning by these aeroplanes," he said, "the Government troops would certainly have held their positions". Rebel prisoners told him the aeroplanes were piloted by Germans.

Documents found at the Nazi headquarters in Barcelona were produced to show the underground Nazi plotting that had been going on for sometime prior to the rebellion.

The injury was adjourned. An interim report is expected to be issued shortly.—United Press.

COUNTER-ATTACKS ON REBEL FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Spanish Government communique claims that Government troops made counter attack on the insurgent forces endeavouring to encircle Madrid. Artillery bombarded insurgent positions at Navalperal, Cebreros and a violent insurgent attack on Siguenza was repulsed.

Insurgents claim the capture of Manilba described as key to Malaga and aerially bombed Bilbao, causing 300 casualties.—Reuter.

"HANDS OFF ITALY"

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sgr. Mussolini's announcement for more armaments is regarded here as "hands off Italy". The gesture is not specially directed against any country. As far as the constructions of new aerodromes in Sicily and Sardinia are concerned, the measures might be said to be aimed at Britain; but the new aerodromes in the Adriatic Coast could, only be aimed at Yugoslavia, if anyone.

The announcement of Italy's adherence- to part four of the London Naval Treaty is regarded in some quarters as a conciliatory gesture to Britain as it would severely handicap the operation of Italy's strong submarine fleet against British shipping in the event of war.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY ACCEPTS SUBMARINE CLAUSE

ROME, Oct. 10.

The Cabinet has approved a decree by which Italy adheres to Part Four of the London Naval Treaty 1930 under which submarines must conform to the rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.

A merchant vessel must not be sunk or rendered incapable on navigation unless the passengers and crew are first placed in safety.—Reuter's Special.

REWARD FOR GEN. FEY

Precautions Against Desperate Heimwehr Members

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

The Government is taking precaution against possible acts by desperate Heimwehr members. All public buildings are guarded and machine guns are posted in and around the Chancellery. It is reported that Dr. Schuschnigg will reward General Fey's loyalty by offering him a high post in the Militia in which a 100,000 men aged between 18 and 42 will, it is anticipated, serve compulsorily.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE

Dr. Hugh Dalton Elected Chairman

RUGBY, Oct. 10.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, who in 1929 was Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, was at Edinburgh last night appointed Chairman of the newly appointed Executive of the Labour Party for the ensuing year.—B. O. W.

GLOBE GIRDLERS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, October 11.

Two more American journalist world girdlers Mr. Leo Keiran of the "New York Times" and Miss Dorothy Kil Gallen, representing the Universal and International News Services, arrived here, this afternoon, from Akyab, by the eastbound Imperial Airmail, and left for Bangkok by the same plane, after a short halt.

"The lizard in my bedroom at the hotel at Jodhpur and the army of flies and insects in my bed at the hotel at Calcutta was the uncanny adventure I experienced in India" thus Miss Kil Gallen greeted the representative of the Associated Press on alighting at the Mangaldon Airport. "This uncanny adventure" she continued "made me sleep practically throughout the flight from Calcutta, except brief intervals, when I had glimpses of Burma from the air. I saw lots of jungles, but what impressed me most was the sweet beauty of the country. The Burmese womenfolk whom I met in Akyab were nice-looking and they were prettier than their Indian sisters. The picturesque Burmese dresses appealed to me tremendously. I expect to catch up Mr. Ekins at Manilla, which I hope to reach on October 15. From Manilla I expect to reach San Francisco on October 20, and New York, the next day."—A. P.

S. A. Delegation Reaches Agra

AGRA, Oct. 11.

The South African Delegation arrived here this morning, from Delhi, and was met by the Hon. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and other officials. The party will visit historical buildings.—A. P.

JEAN REACHES PORT DARWIN

Beats Solo Flight Record By Over 23 Hours

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PORT DARWIN, Oct. 11.

Miss Jean Batten arrived here 01-13, G.M.T., beating the solo flight record by 23 hours and 17 minutes.

A THRILLING INCIDENT (LATER)

Miss Jean Batten's arrival was marked by a thrilling incident. The breaks of her plane were jammed on landing, and the large crowd gasped with apprehension as the plane spun swiftly around in a circle; but Miss Batten stepped out smiling and undismayed. She said she was overjoyed at having broken the solo record. The flight had been a strain, but she felt well though she had some unenviable experiences. She would now fly home to New Zealand.

BAN ON CROSSING TASMANIA

A Melbourne message says the Federal Aviation authorities may forbid Miss Jean Batten's attempt to cross Tasman Sea. The Civil Aviation Board is opposed to single engined planes attempting to fly this thousand-mile stretch of water.— Reuter.

P. W. INSPECTOR KILLED?

CUTTACK, October 11.

Mr. T. Finn, a Permanent Way Inspector in the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Khurda Road was found yesterday run over by a passenger train. He is 51 years of age and was formerly in the army.—A. P.

Selfless Service To Promote Divine Art

DEATH OF BHATKHANDE, GREATEST EXPONENT OF INDIAN MUSIC, DEPLORED

Will Bombay Preserve His Manuscripts In Museum?

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande were paid by several speakers at a representative gathering which met at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday. His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur presided.

Speaker after speaker made references to the true and genuine interest taken by the late Mr. Bhatkhande for the advancement of national school of music, despite several physical handicaps, such as, deafness and the loss of sight.

The Maharana of Dharampur said, in the course of his speech:

Let us visualise the times, life and work with which Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande's name remains immortally associated, for the answer. Thirty and more years ago when Pandit Bhatkhande began and, subsequently, resolved to translate his love for Hindusthani music into a continued, unwearied, day-to-day programme of service he had to confront social, intellectual and finally, professional, prejudices. These were not merely academic or abstract prejudices. These prejudices took shape as positive obstacles; definite, active, resistance. Vishnu Bhatkhande had to confront it early in life as a devoted student seeking no more than information and enlightenment and he had to confront it later as a critic and exponent of Hindusthani music. The social atmosphere built up by the generation of his young days left no doubt about the position of one who at the time took up music as his calling or the main objective of his life. It was just not done. Music was not the correct thing for 'respectable' men. For women, music was to be not even thought of. Such was the pious horror which music seemed to arouse at the time over sixty years ago when Pandit Bhatkhande formed his early intellectual inclinations.

Nowhere in the West were the young natural instincts for rhythm, for music, so completely repressed, censored and banned as they happened to be in the country Vishnu Bhatkhande was called upon to serve. Music had literally become the derelict Harijan child in the 'reformed' community of those whose learning was, obviously, lop-sided and whose puritanism ended with the repression of one of the noblest of gifts of art to mankind.

SOCIAL CENSORSHIP AND REPRESSION

Social censorship and the consequent repressive customs and conventions combined with intellectual puritanism brought the practising artistes, the custodians of the great traditions of Hindusthani music, inevitably into a kind of blind alley which, equally inevitably, developed amongst them certain strong prejudices. Vishnu Bhatkhande had thus the initial handicap when he began to check his personal experiences and impressions and the knowledge he derived from the ancient books on Hindusthani music with the practice then current of Hindustani, musicians, vocalists and instrumentalists.

15 YEARS' RESEARCH

From 1890 and onwards for a period of over fifteen years, he concentrated his attention on the study of ancient books on music in Sanskrit as well as in Hindi, Telugu, English, Bengali and Gujerati.

He supplemented the knowledge from books with tours for the personal contact with famous musicians in the different provinces of the country, and increased the storehouse of his information on music immensely by this method of first-hand investigation.

MUSIC CONFERENCES

In 1915-16 the First All-India Music Conference was organised at Baroda, largely through his efforts and the subsequent four

(Continued on Page 7)

NEW LOCARNO CONFERENCE

German Reply To London Note Deprecates Idea

BERLIN, Oct. 10

Germany's reply to the British Note on the possibility of holding a new Locarno Conference is understood to have been completed and will probably be despatched in the next few days.

It is believed that the Note will show that Germany deprecates the holding of any Conference in the near future before adequate diplomatic preparations are made, or the present confused situation is clarified.—Reuter's Special.

PEACE APPEAL ACCEPTED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10.

The decision of the Arab Higher Committee to call off the strike on Monday followed three meetings in the afternoon with the local National Arab Committees at which it was unanimously decided to accept the joint appeal for peace from Ibn Saud, the King of Iraq, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan.

The appeal from the fourth Arab ruler, Imam of Yemen, is expected to arrive shortly.

The Higher Arab Committee will publish the appeals and the manifesto to the Arab people tomorrow and call on the Arabs firstly to attend places of worship and pray for the dead and ask the Gods to help them in the future and then resume normal pursuits.—Reuter.

Face Nation's Problem Bravely And Squarely

JAWAHAR'S MESSAGE TO POONA CONFERENCE

Maharashtra Youths Demand Unconditional Release Of Politicals

(From Our Correspondent) POONA, October 11.

"We in India have to face political problems, social problems and economic problems. Everywhere the need for change is urgent. I trust the Maharashtra Youth Conference will face these problems bravely and squarely and not shirk the burden of thought and action."

Thus ran Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's message to the Maharashtra Youths' Conference, the second session of which commenced here in Shivaji Mandir this evening, Babu Sampurnanand (Socialist) presiding.

The attendance was about 5,000. Over 300 delegates a majority of whom were peasants coming from districts attended. Prominent on the dias were Messrs. Shankarrao Deo, President, M.P.C.C. Achyut Patwardhan, Member Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Masani.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

Other messages included those from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Aney, Mr. Nariman, Sardar Sardulsingh, Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's message wished the conference "brave counsels and wise decisions." The conference pandal was tastefully decorated and beflagged. One prominent board in the pandal read "Re-elect Pandit Jawaharlal" while others bore anti-Imperialistic and Socialist slogans.

MAHATMA AND JAWAHAR.

P. H. alias Rao Saheb Patwardhan a brother of Mr. Achyut, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered the address in Marathi. He expounded socialistic principles and urged anti-imperialistic organised front. He said, Pundit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi could keep together only because the latter was an anti-imperialistic force.

Babu Sampurnanand stressed the necessity of youths giving their best consideration to present situation around and act only after studying the situation well by the process of inquisitiveness. The Conference will consider resolutions to-morrow.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan made a feeling reference to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. M. N. Roy and Senapati Bapat all three now under detention.

The conference resuming its open session this morning passed several resolutions.

The first condemned repression in the country, sent fraternal greetings to political prisoners and detenues including Messrs. Subhas C. Bhose, M. N. Roy, Senapati Bapat and demanded their unconditional release, as also the withdrawal of all repressive laws.

The second resolution expressed grave concern, at the eye trouble of Munshi Ahmed Din, Punjab Socialist worker in prison and condemned Government attitude in not releasing him on bail or getting him examined by an eye-expert.

The third resolution explained the complete independence meant complete severance from British connection and urged the consolidation of peasants and workers and that their agitation be based and carried on their immediate and fundamentally economised demoads. On this suggestion of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan an amendment providing that this agitation be carried on behalf of the Congress was adopted.

WHY IMPERIALIST WARS?

The conference also passed a resolution condemning imperialist wars and Fascist rising in Spain.

The conference further passed a resolution expressing appreciation at Pt. Jawaharlal's services to the motherland during his presidentship and recommended his re-election to the presidentship of Faizpur Congress expressing however its opinion against the President's period being fixed for three years.

The conference will consider the constructive programme resolution this afternoon.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTHS SUPPORT CONGRESS MANIFESTO

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 11.

"Beware that the responsibility of making the ensuing Maharashtra Congress successful is upon you" observed Sjt. Sampurnanand, winding up the Session of the Maharashtra Youths' Conference at 9 to-night, after it had passed about a dozen more resolutions at the afternoon sitting.

The Conference accepted Sholapur's invitation for the session.

The Conference passed a resolution sympathising with the Ambernath strikers, and urging the boycott of the Wimco matches and supported the Congress Manifesto, while deprecating at the same time, the Congress keeping mum over the Office Acceptance question.

The demand for a Constituent Assembly, collective representation for peasants and workers in the Congress and the reduction of the Congress subscription to one anna figured in another resolution.

It was further resolved that the student be allowed to partake in politics, and to support the Bombay Students' Conference.

The constructive programme resolution of the Conference recommends the organising of the peasants and workers, the helping of the Congress in elections, and the anti-war and anti-imperialist propaganda, and the helping of famine-stricken people.

"Down With Mosley And His Black Shirt Thugs"

LONDON, October 11..

As a protest against Fascism and as a celebration of last Sunday's "Victory", 5,000 men and women led by 500 ex-servicemen, and accompanied by 2,000 foot and mounted police, marched through East End, this afternoon, from Tower Hill to Victoria Park.

A large force of police lined route which was covered with spectators. Bands played Communist marches, and the marchers sang Left wing songs and chanted "Down with Mosley and his Blackshirt Thugs". No disorder has hitherto occurred.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Well-known young Hindu Publicist wants to marry cultured lady of means virgin or childless widow, respectable family any community. Apply full particulars Box No. 7065, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted young hardworking men to sell cloth Cutpieces house to house, Salary Rs. 30 per month. Commissions paid daily. Many are earning Rs. 2 and more daily. Apply personally, Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (7100).

Wanted (1) A capable retired Government Judicial Officer for the post of District and Sessions Judge, (2) One experienced M.B. B.S., and one L.C.P.S., for State Medical Service. Apply stating terms and qualifications before 1st November 1936 to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (4109).

Wanted for a Retail Store a Clerk to attend to Cash Sales. Monthly Salary of Rs. 50. Those who are prepared to deposit Rs. Three Hundred need apply Box 7099, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Administrative Officer for the District School Board, Kaira. Only persons possessing degrees of B.A. or M.A., and having good teaching experience need apply before 31-10-1936. Grade's pay is Rs. 170-(probation for two years)-10-250 Efficiency Bar 15-400-E.B. 20-500. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, President Kaira D. L. B., Nadiad. Kaira D. L. B. Office, Nadiad, 8th October, 1936. (4103).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced, energetic, young, well educated Gujarati Matriculate knowing Gujarati account wants suitable job. Apply Box No. 7089, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let new premises at 510, Arthur Road, near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best ventilated airy single, double rooms, shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7104).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel, next door to Central Station, modern, comforts, rooms facing east and west. Inclusive Rs. 3/8. Exclusive Rs. 2/-, concessions to permanent residents. (7092).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

For Expert Individual Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Join—Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road. (7078).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Who Interested In Astrology. 'Prosperity' book, Annas 2. Apply, Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88 (12) Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4. (7080).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Special and Ordinary Agents from all parts of the Presidency for the most progressive Life Office in India. Terms exceedingly attractive. Apply to J. C. Maitra, Special Representative, The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

118. TAILORING

The Pioneer and Premier Tailoring Institution of India Coaches well educated ambitious youths to become Perfect Cutters in 3 to 6 months. Rao's Tailoring College, Station Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay. (7091).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. High Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Add to your income through participation in sound concern, good opportunity for businessmen, etc. Address enquiries to Box No. 7087, "Bombay Chronicle."

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF, ELLORE.

E. P. No. 46 of 1936.

O. S. No. 743 of 1933.

KANCHERLA RAMA MURTHI & others .... Decree-Holders.
Vs.
(1) Nallanichekravarthula Rangacharyulu, of Pulla, W. G. Dt., (2) Nallanichekravarthula Narasimhachari Garu, Vakil, Bombay.
..... Judgment-Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE that in the above matter, the Decree-Holder applied for the sale of the immovable properties belonging to you. You are hereby informed that the 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1936, has been fixed for settlement of the terms of Proclamation. You may appear in person or by Vakil by 10 a.m. on the said date.

KANCHERLA RAMAMURTY,
Vakil for Decree-Holders.
Ellore, 6-10-1936.
7102

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS. POPATLAL PARBHUDAS and KAKUBHAI NANDLAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Manilal Mohanlal.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3650 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16428 and in Collector's Rent Roll No. 8013, New Survey No. 7280, Cadastral Survey No. 150 of Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2978 (1) and Old Street Nos. 67 and 69 and present Street No. 203 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the public Road leading to Malabar Hill Point, on or towards the East by Government Land passage, on or towards the South by Government land and on or towards the North by the property of Motichand Harakchand.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1936.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4114.

Public Notices.

AMAVASYA FAIR—NASIK.

14th and 15th October.

For the convenience of visitors to Nasik, the Usual III Class Week End Return Tickets between Bombay and Nasik will be issued from 14th to 18th October and will be available for return up to 15 hours on 20th October.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on the dates, times and places mentioned below, the following stores:—

X-Ray Equipment, Blankets, Canvas Durries, Cover water proof, Felt Leather Binoculars, Saddles, Saw Dust, Tatpatte old Web, Compasses drawing Napier Iron Steel Scrap(Aluminium Brass Scrap, Copper Scrap, Lead old, Boots, Greatcoats, Shirts flannel, Shorts, Brass Borings, Cupronickel Zinc Drums, Boxes A.S.A., Tin linings, Lead plates.

At
The Arsenal, Kirkee, on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th October, 1936.
and
The Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on Wednesday, 21st October, 1936.

Valuable metals and clothings stores at the Arsenal, Kirkee will (without guarantee) be offered for sale on 20-10-1936.

Workshops, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, on Thursday 22nd October, 1936.

Commencing at 10 a.m. daily.

Terms:—The attention of purchasers is invited to see the conditions of sale which will be strictly enforced.

For further particulars and conditions for sale apply to:—
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
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Tel. Address: "TIMBER."
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J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN WATCHES.

AUCTION SALE of about 2000 pieces watches, wrist watches, pocket watches, rolled gold, nickel silver, chromium, 18 and 14 ct. gold watches as also silver watches of fancy designs, of known Swiss makers, fancy bracelets etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Mortgagees-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned:—

The abovementioned about 2000 pieces watches of known Swiss makers, fancy bracelets etc.

The above watches etc., are open for inspection.

GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT AHMEDABAD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS, LATEST DESIGN AND MADE TO ORDER MODERN FURNITURE, ELECTRIC ZOOMERS SAFES, STEEL CABINETS, ETC. AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUNGALOW AT HATHISINGH WADI, NEAR DELHI DARVAJA, AHMEDABAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 a.m. at the above place Modern style furniture, Jacobean Dining tables, chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, Dinner wagon, cabinets, centre tables, show cases, Modern Chesterfield suits, carpets, Modern bed steads, H. M. V. gramophone, cabinet, Modern dressing table, blackwood cupboard, flower pot stands, book cases, Modern single and double door almyrahs, Chest drawers, safes, steel cabinets, three mirror glass top Modern Ladies dressing tables, Linen baskets, easy chairs, Meat safes, Marble top tables, office tables, folding screen, glass top teapoys, electric lamps and Zoomers, etc.

Catalogues will be printed and furniture will be on view from Thursday.

GANDHI & CO.

ROXY 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
13TH WEEK

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Fellowship School Festival
POPULAR PRICES
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(in Gujarati)
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SIR C. J. HALL
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Telephone 42794.

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GRINDING WHEELS ARE CAUSE OF MANY ACCIDENTS

(Continued from page 3)

ventilated shop. The floor should be made non-slippery. Broken up grinding wheels make a fine non-slip floor surface. Belting and pulleys should be properly guarded. Proper provision should be made for dust exhaustion. The Association's red Triangle should be painted on the hood to bring to the workers' constant attention the need for caution.

Wheels used for grinding on the periphery or on the sides near the periphery are usually mounted on spindles, arbors, collars or centres, and are held in place by flanges or collars. The lead bush of the grinding wheel should be an easy fit upon the spindle, so that it will not be necessary to force the wheel in position. A clearance of .003 to .006 inch is satisfactory. Wheels of this type should never be mounted without flanges. The grinding wheel is placed between two circular mild steel flanges of equal diameter and balance. The inner flange should always be keyed upon the spindle. The outer flange should be kept tight by a nut on the spindle. Excessive tightening of this nut should be avoided.

TEST AND INSPECTION.

Wheels should be tested regularly for soundness. Flanges should be frequently inspected to prevent the use of flanges that have become bent or out of balance.

SPEED.

Speed is a factor of first importance in the operation of grinding wheels. Over-speeding is dangerous. The higher the speed, the greater is the centrifugal force. A grinding wheel operates best at a certain safe operating speed. As the wheel wears down, the surface speed naturally decreases. If the number of revolutions of the spindle is not changed the grinding efficiency will fall.

The maximum number of revolutions of grinding wheels per minute should never exceed 21,000 divided by the diameter of the wheel measured in inches. For rough work maximum surface speeds of 4,500 to 5,500 feet per minute are amply sufficient to achieve efficient results combined with an economic life of the grinding wheel. It is recommended that notices be posted stating: (1) The Safe Working Speeds for various types of wheels, and (2) the size of machine driving pulleys necessary to ensure that such speeds are not exceeded.

Speeds at which machine spindles are run should be frequently tested.

In selecting a motor for individual drive or portable use, it should be remembered that Alternating Current motors are preferable for grinding wheels for the reason that electrical troubles will not accelerate the speed, as might happen with Direct Current motors.

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STARTLING CONFESSION

Echo Of Patna Bomb Incidents

PATNA, Oct. 11.

From enquiries it is gathered that Anjani Kumar who surrendered to the police and is alleged to have made a startling confession identifying himself with the Patna bomb incidents, is a resident of some place in the Barun thana in the district of Gaya.

He is said to be a man of little education, having no less than five previous convictions to his credit.

His alleged accomplice who came, it was said, to Patna and stayed in Saraswati Hotel, Station Road, with him till the day when the second bomb incident occurred at the Patna junction, has not yet been traced in spite of vigorous enquiries in and outside Patna.

Anjani was produced before the S. D. O. and remanded to custody till October 17.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Collapsible Tubes And Crown Cork Industry

It Has Good Prospects In India If Properly Organized

By R. N. BAPASOLA

We are all aware that every month we are importing from Europe, America United Kingdom and Japan very large quantities of crown corks for Aerated Water Factories, Milk Bottles and various other purposes.

We are also importing very large quantities of collapsible tubes, lead and tin. These tubes are very largely used by various to be manufacturers in India, as also Face Cream, Shaving Cream manufacturers, by Printers and Multiographic Ink Manufacturers. There is only one factory in Bombay which produces these articles. There is, therefore, a great need for establishing various factories in different centres of India.

COST.

The collapsible tube and tube cap making machine for producing about 8000 tubes per day in various sizes, viz., 10, 11, 13 1/2 19, 22 and 25 M.M. complete with Melting Furnace, Rolling Mill, Tube Presses, Cap Making, Cap Moulding, Automatic Tube Screwing Machine, Tube Lacquering Machine, Tube Printing Machine, cost 34275 Mks.

With regard to Crown Cork Machinery with a capacity of about 10,00,000 corks per hour, the approximate cost of machinery would be as under:—

	Mks.
For cutting the plates into strips known as "Treadle sheer."	369
For making the Metal Caps known as "Crank Drawing Press" including tools for making Metal Caps and 3 caps at a stroke	2395
(One) Crown Lining Machine	1275
or	
An Automatic Crown Cork Lining Machine for 10000 corks per hour.	2185
Total	6224

The prices of Motors, Fittings, etc., would be extra.

GOOD SCOPE

I hope this will give some idea to those Industrialists who desire to start such an industry in India. There is a very vast field in this direction and I would strongly advise the intending organisers to start such an Industry. Large number of important manufacturers, and a host of other Indian manufacturers, who are using large quantities of Collapsible Tubes and Crown Cork, would be very happy to place their orders, under their registered private Trade Marks, with Indian concerns, provided such Indian concerns are able to produce articles of good quality equal to best imported goods. If we, Indians, desire to succeed in our Industrial enterprise, we must be quite prepared to come in line with foreign manufacturers with regard to quality, finish, precision etc.

I do not think there is any difficulty in fixing up the correct standard of quality if we make use of exactly the same machinery as our foreign friends. There is no reason why we should not produce exactly the same quality unless we are careless and do not pay attention in adjusting our machinery according to exact size and also to produce proper finished article. We have to supervise production, quality, etc. If there is a slight mistake in the quality we produce we must reject same and supply only the right article. If we do so, we will not only maintain high standard of perfection but also we will be getting almost all orders from our friends, because, we undoubtedly would be considerably less than articles. Our cost of production would be considehably less than the imported goods. We would be saving considerable amount of duty, transport charges etc. We can even compete Japanese manufacturers. I, therefore, strongly advise important Capitalist Industrialists to take up the lines on proper organised basis.

I again wish to draw the attention of my readers as well as Indian Industrialists to make adequate arrangements regarding Organisation, Finance, Standardisation of quality and proper Organisation of Sales. Before starting any such Industry, absolute care should be taken to see what would be the cost of finished product based upon the cost of Raw Material etc. All these dates must be obtained and adequate financial arrangements must be made regarding the Working Capital, such as, payment of wages, Purchase of Raw Material, Organisation of Sales including budget for advertisement etc., must be made one year in advance.

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Government Of India And Indigenous Enterprises

Official Report Claims Provision Of "All Possible Encouragement To Development Of Industries"

A review of the efforts that have been and are being made by Governments to stimulate the industries of India, has been published. The following are extracts from a summary supplied by the Director of Public Information.

The review, which is one of the series of bulletins issued by the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India, takes the form of a report on "State Action In Respect of Industries." It covers the seven years 1928-1935, and is the result of a resolution of the Fifth Industries Conference that it was desirable to have an All-India review from time to time of industrial development and State action in respect of industries. The only other similar review in existence is that published by the Government of India, "The State and Industry" covering the period between 1920-28.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In dealing with general industrial policy, the review points out that at the beginning of this eight years the Central Government, though deprived of the responsibility for industrial development under the reformed constitution, had, broadly speaking, obtained through tariffs extensive powers for assisting the economic position of industries.

The Provinces, on the other hand, had in theory almost unlimited powers to assist industries, but their financial resources, their technical equipment and the difficulty of dealing with industries of All-India importance on a provincial scale contributed to confine their activities largely to the less organized forms of industries.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

The main part of the review opens with the appropriate heading "Changing Conditions," and discusses the importance of technical education:—

"The importance of the advancement of technical and industrial education has long been appreciated both by the educated public and the Government, but progress in this direction was for some time slow.

"But conditions have been slowly changing. The stress of unemployment among the middle classes has brought home to parents and sons alike the increasingly small value from the pecuniary point of view of the purely literary type of education imparted in schools and colleges and the imperative necessity of seeking new fields of employment in the industrial world. The gradual development of industry has steadily widened the effective demand for the services of those who have received industrial training and has thus stimulated the expansion of schools and colleges to meet the need."

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Coming to the import question of the development of cottage industries, the review states regarding textiles.

"The extent and importance of the handloom industry in India are not generally appreciated. The following figures taken from the Report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board published in 1932 and the Census Tables of 1931 respectively give approximate estimates:—

	No.
Handlooms	1,964,950
Workers engaged in cotton and silk weaving and spinning	2,575,000

"The consumption of cotton yarns by handloom weavers in the Presidency of Madras from April to October, 1933, was about 42.7 million pounds, while the value of the annual production of the Benares weavers alone is estimated at Rs. 1½ crores. Even in a smaller and less developed province like Assam, handlooms consume about 12 million pounds of yarn every year, which is woven into cloth valued at about Rs. 2 crores and aggregating in length about 27,000 miles."

Following the conclusion of the Indian Tariff Board in 1932 that the position of the handloom weaver had deteriorated because of the removal of the cotton excise duty and the imposition of a protective duty, the Government of India decided to spend about Rs. 5 lakhs every year for five years in developing the industry. Schemes were formulated and discussed at the Sixth Industries Conference in July, 1934.

SILK INDUSTRY.

Similar action was taken by the Government of India with a view to assisting the silk industry in India, a grant of Rs. 1 lakh a year for five years from 1935-1940 being made. An Imperial Sericultural Committee was set up, and met in New Delhi in 1935, when schemes submitted by local Governments were scrutinized. All the approved schemes are now in operation and allotments have been made to Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Burma.

More recently the Government has taken an important step to aid the cottage and small scale woollen industries by making a special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to be spread over five years, and a Woollen Industry Committee has been set up to advise the Government of India on the question of allotments.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

At the same time there has been active progress in many other fields by Provincial Governments. These are a few examples:—

The Patna Institute gives training in carpet-making, toy-making, weaving, knitting and dyeing. The Madras Government Textile Institute gives training in various cottage industries. In the Punjab and United Provinces industrial schools are teaching the manufacture of brassware, carpentry, gold and silver smithy, shoe-making, tanning, dyeing and printing, etc. In Burma the Lacquer School gives training in the manufacture of lacquer ware. Bengal has in operation an Unemployment Relief Scheme for training young men in new and improved processes of the more important cottage industries, such as soap-making, umbrella making, brass and bell-metal ware, leather goods, cutlery and pottery. An exhibition train has traversed the Punjab, giving demonstrations in hosiery, basket-making, dyeing, and curing of hides and skins.

Substantial assistance has been given by the Indian Stores Department by purchasing cottage industries' products, for example, cutlery, locks, stable gear, uniforms, crockery, postal bags, etc.

Attention has also been devoted by research workers in different provinces to button-making, bee keeping, bangle making, woollen blankets, soap-making, improved glass and pottery manufacture, and a host of other articles.

MARKETING

In this connection, the review remarks:—"The crux of the problem of developing cottage industries in India is to find a suitable market for them. A great deal of organisation is necessary, if the demand for such articles is to be stimulated and markets established in the face of the severe competition of cheap foreign products manufactured by machinery."

Accordingly the question of efficient marketing schemes for handloom products was studied at the Sixth Industries Conference and promising schemes based on co-operative effort have since been adopted by many local Governments. Various examples are given of the remarkable energy that is being shown by Provincial Governments in this field, and the nature of their organisation is explained.

EXHIBITIONS.

An important part in this development of cottage industries is being played by exhibitions organized by Government Departments. A number of these are mentioned, each one being accompanied by considerable success. This led to a grant of Rs. 10,000 being made by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Seventh Industries Conference, to the All-India handweaving exhibition and competition at Patna last February.

The evolution of services giving information about industry and trade generally, and the provision of technical assistance has progressed rapidly and is becoming more and more valuable. Publications for the dissemination of commercial intelligence have become numerous, while useful surveys of different industries are being increasingly undertaken.

A chapter in the review deals with the question of financial assistance from the State for the development of industries, and, speaking of Madras, the conclusion reached is,—"There is thus no indication that industrial development in the province has been stimulated to any appreciable extent by the grant of State aid, either under the Act as it stood before amendment or after the introduction of the new concessions by amending Acts." Again, a scheme for the supply of textile appliances on the hire-purchase system proved disappointing. A summary is given of the results of loans made by other Provincial Governments, which show that in some cases the hire-purchase system has worked satisfactorily.

PIONEER ACTIVITY.

Another important industrial activity of Government's has been the setting up of pioneer factories. Among the manufacturers pioneered in this way are soap, ink powders, and paint. These factories are primarily for the purpose of training workers and proving that opportunities exist for private enterprise.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of the Industrial Research Bureau by the Government of India, which has already undertaken a heavy programme of work and is contributing valuable observations on industrial methods.

Valuable work is also being done by the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute in the study of Indian woods for all kinds of purposes. The metallurgical Inspectorate at Tatanagar has been making numerous tests of various materials of value to numerous Indian industries.

FISCAL MEASURES

Two chapters are devoted to a picture of the various fiscal measures for the assistance of Indian industry. In this section of the review the most important items dealt with are iron and steel, cotton and other textiles, and sugar each of which is efficiently treated. Among other articles receiving protection are:—paper, salt, matches, wheat, silver thread and wire, silver plate and like manufactures, magnesium chloride. The removal of certain tariff anomalies on the recommendation of the Tariff Board also proved of great assistance to industry.

The review closes with a chapter on the general policy followed by Government of affording all possible encouragement to the development of industries in India by showing a definite preference in making purchases for articles of indigenous manufacture.

SECRETARIAT EXHIBITION

Another useful activity, from the point of view of Indian industry, has been the organisation of an exhibition of Indian manufactures in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, New Delhi, for bringing prominently to the notice of indenting authorities and the general public the standard of quality attained in certain industries. Manufacturers are showing an increasing interest in the exhibition, which includes a wide range of textile, engineering and miscellaneous stores, and is fairly representative of the various classes of indigenous articles purchased by the Department for Government.

As a result of the facilities offered by the Indian Stores Department for the purchase of stores in India, the Government of Ceylon, Malaya, and the Union of South Africa placed orders with Indian firms.

A similar policy has been followed by the Railway Board in the purchase of stores by and on behalf of railways. Price preferences have been allowed in favour of indigenous material and tenders for stores required by State-managed Railways are invited under the Rupee Tender System.

Recently, revised rules were issued regulating the purchase of stationery and printing stores by Departments under the Government of India. Indian mills are now supplying over 95 per cent. of the paper required by Government and can compete with foreign firms in the quality of the paper supplied.

Grinding Wheels Are Cause Of Many Accidents

Pre-Use Inspection And Regular Tests Are Necessary To Avoid Them

By A. S. TROLLIP

Forty years ago grinding was limited to the production of cutting edges and sharp points by means of the natural grindstone. To-day grinding is an important process in the Cutlery, Engineering and Shipbuilding trades, in Steel Manufacturing, the Textile Industries, the Marble, Granite and glass trades, Watch and Clock making, and various processes incidental to the making or finishing of wearing apparel.

As an abrasive wheel is in the nature of a crick, and operates most efficiently at high speeds, it is necessary to understand the causes that lead to accidents—these have been very capably analysed by the Independence Inspection Bureau of Philadelphia.

SAFETY AND QUALITY.

An examination of the table issued by this bureau is of great importance to all connected with machining. Accidents are symptoms of mal-functioning, and correction of the cause leading there to will not only prevent accidents, but will improve quality. Safety and quality are partners.

When a grinding wheel accident occurs, the cause can be traced to one of the following sources: (a) the Grinding Wheel, (2) the Grinding Machine, (3) the Mounting of the Grinding Wheel, (4) its Operation. By making all these conditions ideal, grinding wheel accidents can be prevented. In other words, if a perfect wheel is properly mounted on a satisfactory machine, and is operated under ideal conditions, the chances of the wheel breaking while in operation are remote.

The following article is based upon observations made on the Grinding Wheel practice employed by an Industrial Member of The Safety First Association of India. This practice has been very closely analysed and improved very considerably.

GRINDING WHEEL.

The grinding wheel consists of a large number of cutting particles or abrasives held together by the bond which, in the case of vitrified wheels, is of about the same structure as porcelain or glass. This is an important factor to remember, because its knowledge will make workmen realise the importance of handling grinding wheels with care.

The best manufacturers take every precaution to send out wheels free from defects. Wheels are subjected to a speed test and examined for imperfections of all kinds, such as size, shape, grain, grade and other special features.

INSPECTION AND STORAGE.

When a wheel is received from manufacturers' agents, it should be carefully unpacked and inspected for any damage that it may have suffered in transit, and since defects are not visible to the eye, it should be given the ring or flaw test, which consists in suspending the wheel free and clear, and tapping it gently with a light hammer such as a wooden screw driver handle for light wheels, and a wooden mallet for heavy ones. All wheels must be dry and free from saw dust, otherwise the sound will be deadened. If a wheel is sound it will give a clear metallic sound when tapped. If defective, there will be no ring. Wheels bonded with organic material do not give out the same metallic sound as do vitrified and silicate wheels.

Wheels should be stored, in dry places, at even temperature, on edge, in racks where they will not be subjected to injury, as a fall or blow may cause a slight crack which may not readily be detected by superficial examination.

Straight-sided shellac or rubber bonded wheels of 1/4" or less in thickness should be laid flat to prevent warpage. Should any wheel be dropped or damaged in any way, it should be tested immediately for defects, and if found defective, removed and broken up at once

GRINDING MACHINE.

Grinding machine should be sufficiently heavy and rigid to prevent vibration and should be securely mounted on a substantial foundation. The spindle should be of adequate diameter, running in well-fitted and well-lubricated bearings of not less than 3 diameters in length. The ends of the spindle should be so threaded that the nuts on both ends will tend to tighten as the spindle revolves.

Work Rests when used should be rigid, adjustable and positively clamped to the grinding machine.

MOUNTING.

Before mounting, all wheels should again be carefully inspected and tested by the ring test to make sure that they are in good condition and that they have not been damaged by being moved about, or roughly treated while in storage. This is very important, inasmuch as a wheel may sometimes be cracked by merely falling over from an upright position.

The grinding machines should be located in a well lighted and

(Continued on page 3)

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CUP-TIE ATMOSPHERE AT HIGHBURY

Mounted Police Control Huge Crowd Come To Witness Poor Game

LONDON, October 10.

Cup-tie atmosphere prevailed at Highbury where the Mounted Police again controlled the crowd numbering 47,000. The game was poor, but the rival full-backs, Noble and Hapgood, scintillated. McCambridge, the Sheffield centre-forward debuting the League Football, sustained concussion in the first half and it is feared that there is fracture. Drake scored for the Arsenal in the 40th minute and Hooper headed the equaliser in the 55th minute.

At Huddersfield 26,500 were present. The Home Team attacked persistently after Duns scored for Sunderland in the sixth minute. Richardson headed the equaliser in the 35th minute. Sunderland finished weakly, although quicker on the ball. Chivers netted the winning goal for Huddersfield at the 88th minute.

DERBY DOMINATES GAME

At Bolton Derby's fast and accurate passes dominated the game. Derby led three nil in the interval, scored through Napier, Bowers and Napier. On resumption Milsom netted Bolton's only goal.

Exciting game was witnessed at West Bromwich where Lewis scored in the third minute. The second half saw rousing exchanges and W. G. Richardson equalised from a penalty. Lewis scored again for Grimsby. Then Sandford and Richardson twice added for the West Bromwich.

Everton were cleverer. Dean scored from a 25 yards free-kick in the 30th minute. Lawton, Burnley's centre-forward, debuting in his professional career, performed the hat-trick, scoring the first goal in the first minute.

At Millwall the score was two goals all at the interval. Thereafter Millwall outplayed Newport, scoring thrice in 12 minutes. Chester suffered the first defeat of the season.

AMUSING INCIDENT

An amusing incident occurred at Birmingham midway in the second half. The ball was kicked at the crowd who held up the game for several minutes by withholding the ball. The referee called two policemen who escorted the man from the ground. During the stoppage a small rubber ball was dropped in the pitch. Hydes scored for Leeds in the first half. Birmingham replied through Jones and Harris in the second half.

Brentford who are League leaders with Portsmouth and Derby each with 13 points, were stronger in the defence and more trustful in the attack. Reid scored in the 7th minute after the ball struck the referee. Scott added in the 37th minute. In the second half Manchester's goalie, John, was prominent. McCulloch and Scott were the other scorers.—Reuter's Special.

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ELUDED POLICE FOR 17 YEARS!

But Murder Case Accused Gets Benefit Of Doubt And Is Acquitted

FEROZEPORE, Oct. 10.

The police searched for him for complete 17 years. They wanted him in connection with two murders and two attempted murders. He was arrested at Allahabad during the last Kumbh fair and was produced before Mr. S. S. Dulat, Additional Sessions Judge. The Judge acquitted him yesterday.

Accused Gajjan Singh, according to the prosecution, entered the house of his father, and in order to wreak vengeance on some property dispute, murdered in cold blood his step-mother and step-brother and seriously injured another step-brother and step-sister. His father was away at the time of the outrage.

Observing that no inference of guilt followed from the prosecution evidence adduced before the court, the Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, gave the prisoner the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.—United Press.

SCHOOLS HELD IN CATTLE SHEDS

Scathing Report On Education in W. Godavari

ELLORE, Oct. 5.

That some of the elementary schools in the district were reported to have been held in cattle sheds and the accommodation in many schools was unsatisfactory were remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras in forwarding to the Government the Elementary Education Budget estimate of the West Godavari District Board for 1936-37.

The Director stated: "The majority of schools are held in rented buildings. Accommodation for the girls in the Taluqs of Kovvur, Tadepalligudem, Chintalapudi, Ellore and Tanuku is inadequate. The buildings of the schools at Vedullapalem and Koppaka are in a dilapidated condition. It is reported that the Yerraguntapalli school has no fixed school house to meet, that the Adi-Andhra school at Chintalapudi and the Board school at Rangapuram are held in cattle sheds and that the school at Kalarangudem is held on a narrow plal exposed to sun and rain. While the accommodation provided in rented buildings is insufficient and in many cases unsuitable, the provision under house rent is increasing year after year. Only a few schools are well equipped. In many schools the children have to sit on floor. Schools opened in 1934 and 1935 in Narasapru Taluq have not been supplied even with black boards and pictures."

Government's Remarks.

Sanctioning the budget estimate, with certain modifications, the Government (Education and Public Health Department) observe that it was reported to them that untrained teachers were appointed in short vacancies even when trained teachers were available, that teachers were transferred too frequently and that out of 1,734 teachers in the elementary schools under the Board, 688 were of the Lower Elementary grade.

The Government state that the President should take steps to remedy these defects and also the defects pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Budget.

According to the budget estimate, the total receipts amount to Rs. 4,32,430 and the expenditure to Rs. 4.33, 440, the corresponding figures for last year being Rs. 4,77,060 and Rs. 5,11 320 respectively.—"Madras Mail."

Mr. T. Finn, a permanent Way Inspector on the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Khurdaroad was found yesterday run over by a passenger train.

Mr. Finn who is 51 years of age was formerly in the Army.—A. P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Birmingham 2, Leeds 1; Bolton 1, Derby 3; Brentford 4, Manchester United 0; Everton 1, Wolverhampton 0; Huddersfield 2, Sunderland 1; Manchester City 1, Charlton 1; Middlesbrough 3, Liverpool 3; Portsmouth 1, Stoke 0; Preston 1, Chelsea 0; West Bromwich 4, Grimsby 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Blacgburn 2; Bradford 0, Bury 1; Burnley 3, Tottenham 1; Coventry 3, Bradford City 1; Doncaster 0, Swansea 0; Fulham 2, Southampton 0; Newcastle 1, Leicester 0; Norwich 3, Westham 3; Nottingham Forest 2, Chesterfield 2; Plymouth 2, Aston Villa 2; Sheffield United 2, Blackpool 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Exeter 1; Bournemouth 1, Brighton 0; Bristol Rovers 1, Southend 2; Cardiff 2, Queens Park Rangers 0; Clapton Orient 1, Notts County 1; Crystal Palace 3, Reading 1; Luton 4, Bristol City 0; Millwall 7, Newport 2! Northampton 0, Watford 1; Swindon 3, Gillingham 0; Walsall 1, Torquay 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 2, Stockport 1; Barrow 5, Carlisle 0; Chester 2; Southport 3; Crewe 2, Tranmere 2; Hull 3, Gateshead 2; Lincoln 6, Wrexham 2; Mansfield 3, Halifax 0; New Brighton 2, Darlington 0; Oldham 4, Rotherham 1; Portvale 1, York 1; Rochdale 1, Hartlepools 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 3, Dunfer Milne 1; Albion 1, Motherwell 4; Clyde 2, Third Lanark 4; Hamilton 2, St. Mirren 1; Hearts 4, Dundee 0; Kilmarnock 3, Falkirk 2; Queens Park 0, Celtic 2; Queen of South 2, Arbroath 3; St. Johnstone 3, Hibernian 1.

In Glasgow Cup Final, Rangers drew with Partick, the score being two goals all.—Reuter's Special.

Principal Rugby Union Matches

Black Heath 24, Newport 6; Bristol 6, Bath 3; Cambridge University 8, Old Leysians 3; Gloucester 13, Cardiff 9; Guys Hospital 11, Devonsport Services 11; Leicester 8, Headingley 8; London Scottish 23, Rosslyn Park 8; Swansea 15, Richmond 8; United Services Portsmouth 0, Harlequins 10; Waterloo 23, Northampton 8; Birkenhead Park 25, Liverpool 3; Llanelly 22, Aberavon 0; Neath 14, Bridgend 4; Plymouth Albion 16, Newton Abbot 15; Glasgow High School 13; Glasgow Academicals 8; Watsonians 9, Edinburgh Academicals 8.

Rugby Northern Union

Bramley 10, Huddersfield 23; Castle Ford 11, Hunslet 8; Dewsbury 13, Feather Stone 5; Halifax 13, St. Helens 13; Hull 20, Bradford 12; Keighley 11, Batley 19; Leeds 23, Wakefield 8; Leigh 10, Rochdale 5; Liverpool 9, Broughton 0; Salford 38, Barrow 0; St. Helens Recreation 6, Hull Kingston Rovers 0; Streatham and Micham 5, Warrington 8; Swinton 7, Wigan 12; Widnes 10, Oldham 0; York 8, New Castle 5.

At Workington in County Championship, Cumberland beat Yorkshire 16|10.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

11-30 a.m. A Selection of Indian Records. (Columbia). Bhai Chhela 'Mai to pyar hi pyar,' 'Mai Bhai Hogai Lal.' Ashik Hussain, 'Hmare Man Mohan,' 'Bhajle Too Harinam.' R. K. Kapoor, 'Shikayate Alam,' 'Kahajo Mai Nay.' Columbia Dramatic Party, Hindi Drama 'Premras.' Jagjivan and Party, 'Dilno Darwan.' 'Vahali Kidhi.' Kamla and Party, 'Rajni Pati.' 'Suchina Swapna.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Music. (Parlaphone Records). Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra. 'A pretty girl is like a melody.' 'You.' 'Colleen.' 'The Great Ziegfeld.' Wilfrid Thomas, 'Twilight on the Trail.' Riding the Range in the sky.' The Henderson Twins, Medley of Shirley Temple hits. Harry Roy Orchestra. Quickstep 'Shine' Foxtrot 'Oh! You sweet thing.' Victor Silverster and his Ballroom Orchestra. Foxtrot 'Lost.' 'Calling me home.' Dinnah Miller, 'I'm a fool for loving you.' 'Lost by Rhythm, lost my man. Joe Daniels and his hot shots. 'St. Louis Blues.' 'Sweet Sue.'

5-30 p.m. Relay from Wellington Cinema.

6-15 p.m. Talk (Marathi): 'Sensible Mothers' Problems.' By Dr. Miss Mitabai Bhat.

6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. By Himatlal Purshottam. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagat Greeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.

7-30 p.m Light Classical Music. By Pandit Hansraj Madan. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

8-30 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.

9-0 p.m. Gazals and Quwalis. By Ahmed Dilawar. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.

9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'Topics of To-day.' By C. P. G. Wade.

9-45 p.m. News in English.

10-0 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

12-56 p.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio. Featuring Vocal and Orchestral Items. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft.

1-0 p.m. SB Talk: 'Austria' By The Vice-Consul of Austria.

1-20 p.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio (Continued).

1-36 p.m. Talk: 'General Knowledge Day.' By Nripen Chatterjee. A Broadcast for School Students.

2-6 p.m. Musical Selections.

2-36 p.m. Talk: 'Damodar Leela by Lord Krishna.' By Raghunath Bhattacharya.

5-6 p.m. Talk: 'Stories from actual Village Life.' By Da Thakur.

5-26 p.m. A Classical Programme. Tarapada Lahiri, Gambhira.

5-41 p.m. Gopal Ch. Mukherjee, Dhrupad, Iman Kalyan.

5-56 p.m. Mushtak Hussain, Keyal, Puria.

6-16 p.m. Zamiruddin Khan. Kheyal and Tungri.

6-36 p.m. Sunil Bose, Thungri.

6-51 p.m. Benode Ganguly, Thungri

7-6 p.m. Mystery Story by X.

7-21 p.m. 'An Evening Mujhs Organised and prepared by Sachin Das. Supported by the Jantri Sangha Artistes. Jatadhar Pyne, Anima (Badal), Indubala.

8-6 p.m. Talk: 'The New Indian Constitution—Changes in Provincial Legislatures.' By Prof. Nirmal Bhattacharya.

8-21 p.m. The Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.

8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).

8-46 p.m. SB News in Bengali.

9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English).

9-6 p.m. SB News in English

9-21 p.m. SB A Studio Programme by Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the latest 'Parlophone' Records.

10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music from the Studio.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.15 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Bhajan. By Brinder Singh.

8-10 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Bhairvin.

8-20 a.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. 'Mori chhoro chhoro dagariya.' Khayal Gurji Todi Extala. 'Farat nahin chain tum bin piare.' Thumri Bhairvin.

8-45 a.m. Story (Hindustani): 'Stories from Indian History. No. 6 Sher Shah. By I. H. Qureshi.

9-0 a.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Ghazal.

9-10 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Bahaduri Todi.

9-20 a.m. Brinder Singh. Bhajan.

9-30 a.m. Hamid Husain. Dadra.

9-40 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Sarang.

9-50 a.m. Brinder Singh. Ghazal.

12-30 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. Instrumental Orchestra. N. 6558. Drama Ahlia. Shafiqullah Khan. Instrumental. H. 57. Drama Rana Partap.

5-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra. 'Jam oila ulfat ka."

5-40 p.m. Qawwali. By AIR Qawwals.

6-0 p.m. Nautch Gat. Sabiri. Sarangi. Mukerji, Violin. Sardar Violin. Tufail, Tabla.

6-10 p.m. Brinder Singh. Bhajan.

6-20 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-30 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English).

6-40 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. 'Lagi re mori nai lagan.' Khayal Kamond Ektala. 'Nir bharan kaise jaun.' Thumri Tilak Kamod. 'Kalejwa men hae Rama lag gai chot.' Dadra. Ghazal.

7-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Khambawati.

7-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.'

8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Current Events.' By Dr. Zakir Hussain.

8-45 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay, 'Ab na sahun tori bat.' Thumri Khammajh. Ghazal.

9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English).

9-45 p.m. Talk: 'Teeming Millions.' No. 2. Land—How Far it can Support. By Dr. Zakir Hussain, Jamia Millia Islamia.

10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. Eileen Leete, Soprano. Gertrude Toussaint, Pianoforte. A. Pinto, Cellist.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, NEW DELHI

An Appeal For Funds In Aid Of Relief Work

The Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi, recently published the report of its activities from 1932 to 1935. It is a record of steady progress in the philantropic work that the Institution has been carrying on since its very inception.

Besides preaching work, the Mission conducts a free reading room and library, a charitable dispensary for the poor and a tuberculosis clinic. During the period under report the dispensary treated in all 38,674 patients without the distinction of caste, creed or colour. When the Mission took up the relief work in Bihar due to the earthquake havoc, the Swamis of this centre collected a decent amount and clothes and sent them for the stricken people.

The most important of the activities is the free tuberculosis clinic run by the Mission for the poor since 1933. Delhi, in spite of its being the Capital of India, hundreds of people of all classes fall victims to this dangerous disease. The attendance including repeated numbers was 14,469. The total number of patients treated by way of operations, injections etc., was 1,038, out of which 564 were females and 474 were males of all castes and creeds with parts affected on larynx, intestine glands, bones and joints and pleura. Out of this, 55 per cent. showed improvement, 29 per cent. were stationary, 10 per cent grew worse, and 6 per cent. died. Preventive work was also done by the clinic by way of oral instructions and issuing pamphlets in English and Urdu etc. A Lady Doctor is also appointed to visit the houses and give instructions to the ladies.

The clinic is run in a rented house at present and the landlords by hearing the name of the disease are afraid to let their buildings for this purpose. An attached Hospital to the clinic in its own buildings with well furnished laboratory and an operation theatre containing surgical instruments, furniture, etc., are dire necessities. Besides, these, funds are also required for the upkeep of the Clinic, Charitable Dispensary, Library etc. Persons who wish to commemorate the memory of their dearest and nearest ones and the philanthropic public are requested to contribute the quota towards this noble cause. Contributions, however small, both in cash and kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Ibetson Road, New Delhi.

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1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
1935.	2,02,330	7,89,900	12½%

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 25, 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 7, 1306
Hightide: 10-11; 22-41
Lowtide: 3-58; 16-26
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 19m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
Last Day of Gandhi Jayanti: Public Meeting at Tamba Kanta, (Bhuleshwar), 9 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETINGS

The ordinary October meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the ordinary meeting is over, there will be a special meeting of the same place.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR: "The Suicide Club". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Remember To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Achhut Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Things to Come". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "The Green Pastures". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: 'The Princess Comes Across". Daily at 3-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Diljani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST-END: "Lahari Lala". Daily at usual time.
GLOBE: "Raj Dulari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Pride of India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CENTRAL: "San Francisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "Robinhood of Eldorado". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House.

SOCIETY OF SERVANTS OF HUMANITY

The Organising Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, Bombay, writes:—

Those who believe in the essential oneness (Unity) of the Human Race—without any prejudice whatsoever and under no circumstance advocate violence are requested to meet in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, on Saturday (17th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for women and children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of September 1936 was 991 of which 441 were women and 550 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 40.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING IN "C" WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, in order to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti a ladies' public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhuleshwar Congress Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road. Smt. Perinben Captain will preside and Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Smt. Shantaben Vengeskar, Smt. Kantaben Khandvala, Smt. Maniben Chhabildas and Kumari Laxmiben Snatika will address the meetng.

POSTAL NOTICE

Re-opening of the Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service

The Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service will resume working with the south-bound flight leaving Bombay on Wednesday the 28th October, 1936. This service will provide connection at Bombay with the south-bound Karachi-Madras Air Service leaving Karachi every Tuesday and in the reverse direction at Bombay with the north-bound service leaving Madras every Monday. The timetable of the service is given below:—

South-bound every Wednesday.

Bombay	.. dep.	06-30 hrs.
Goa	.. arr.	09-05 hrs.
	.. dep.	09-30 hrs.
Cannanore	.. arr.	12-15 hrs.
	.. dep.	12-45 hrs.
Trivandrum	.. arr.	15-21 hrs.

North-bound every Monday

Trivandrum	.. dep.	08-00 hrs.
Cannanore	.. arr.	10-35 hrs.
	.. dep.	11-05 hrs.
Goa	.. arr.	13-45 hrs.
	dep.	14-15 hrs.
Bombay	.. arr.	16-51 hrs.

2. Air mails for and from Goa will not be accepted for conveyance over this service.

3. Letters, postcards and packets, both inland and foreign, can be posted for transmission by this service under the conditions in force for the posting of such articles for conveyance by the other internal air mail services.

DEFENDING WORKERS' RIGHTS

New Body Called "Workers' Defence League" Formed

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society has issued the following statement to the Press:—

A new organisation came into existence to-day, when at largely attended meeting of men and women volunteers who had taken part in the Ambernath Day (4th October) convened by Mr. D. Desai of the Servants of India Society, and held in the Hall of the Society, it was resolved to form an association named "The Workers' Defence League". The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. C. Khandwalla.

The aims of the new body, as defined in the resolution, are "to devise ways and means not only for defending the rights of workers in emergencies but also for studying labour conditions and organising immediate relief, whenever necessary."

Speakers who addressed the meeting emphasised how the Ambernath workers' strike was drawing India-wide sympathies, and also described in detail their terrible plight, and impressed upon the audience the fact that that was the lot of the workers everywhere. It was, therefore, necessary to start such an organisation to defend the rights of the workers, wherever and whenever they were attacked.

A committee consisting of seven persons with power to co-opt was formed to draft the constitution of the League to be placed for approval before a general body meeting to be called at a later date.

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations At Matunga

LAST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, has been concentrating on popularising Khadi during the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations and for to-day (Monday) the last day, a special flute party has been arranged for this evening, by the Jain's Boarding School childrens Matunga.

To-day, being the last day, the Khadi Sales Depot will be kept open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. with fresh and selected articles to suit the poor and rich (men and women) alike—in cotton, woollen and silk varieties. It is hoped the public of Bombay North will avail themselves of this opportunity.

CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE FUND

The following donations were received during the months of August and September, 1936:—

Through Lady Beaumont:—
I. H. Taunton, Esq., Rs. 50.
Through Miss R. Dongre:—
Mrs. Laxmibai Modak. Collection Cards Rs. 40; Dr. Saraswatibai. Collection Cards Rs. 11-11.
Through the staff, Cama Hospital:—

Mrs. Annigeri, Principal, Shri Nathibai D. T. Kanya Shala. Collection Cards. Rs. 37-13; The Staff of Cama Hospital. Collection Cards. Rs. 35; Mr. Nasli Billimoria on behalf of Miss Solly Choksey Rs. 30; Mrs. Janakibai Karve Rs. 15; The Staff, Cama Hospital, Flag Day Collection Rs. 12-4; S. N. Nagarkar, Esq., Rs. 10; Hamida Peraj Husein Rs. 5; Mrs. Khansaheb Abdul Ghani Rs. 4. Total Rs. 149-1.

Received previously Rs. 85,289-12-1.

Total in all Rs. 85,540-8-1.

WHERE MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO IS DETECTED

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending 3-10-1936:—

At Bhuleshwar Road, No. 163, in Bucket.

At Annestey Road, No. 8, in Masonry tank.

At Hospital Avenue Road, No. 45-BB, in Well.

At Connought Road, No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.), in Iron barrel.

At Connaught Road, No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.), in Underground masonry tank.

At King Edward Road, Sewri, McKenzie's Saw Mills, Stores Yard, in Asphalt drum.

At Sewri Station Road, No. 138, in Quarry holes.

At Sarang Street, No. 1-11-A, in Empty kerosene oil tin.

At Mirza Ali Street, No. 26, in Pipe bend.

At Tardeo Road, Plot No. 10-B (Adamji Pirbhoy compound), in Wooden tub.

At New Parbhadevi Road, Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Mill, in Dye blocks.

ANOTHER HUGE FIRE IN BOMBAY

Parel Cotton Press Completely Gutted

In less than a week of that day when a devastating fire devoured bales of cotton to the extent of lakhs of rupees from a cotton Press at Sewri, another fire raged for hours together early on Sunday morning in another cotton Press, near Elphinstone Bridge, Parel, Bombay.

Holidaying workers living in a chawl adjoining the compound felt the acrid smell of smoke early at 4 a.m. Men and women rolled up their mats and rushed out.

When they ran out, they saw huge columns of smoke issuing from the Press.

Inmates of adjoining chawls came out and a large crowd saw tongues of flames in the midst of rolls of smoke. Immediately nine fire engines from Dadar and Byculla were on the spot.

The firemen under the Chief Officer Mr. Coombs battled with the flames which ravaged furiously in the crumbling mass of cotton waste. Hoses were laid and fire was localised.

After a few hours battle with the raging flames, fire was completely brought under control but the crowd watched the compound till late in the noon.

The cause of the fire is not known but the damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

The Bhoiwada Police are making inquiries.

COTTON BALES GUTTED.

"The fire made short work of hundreds of bales, damaged considerably two cleaning machines and completely gutted the whole building within a couple of hours," told Second Officer F. J. Fox, when interviewed by our representative after a few hours of fire.

"It was the fire-alarm which rang in the stillness of the morning that awakened us, and in a few minutes we were in our uniform and with four fire-brigades we raced to the spot. Other engines from Dadar, Sewri, Gowalia Tank, and Babula Tank clanged their way to the spot immediately," he said.

"The more favourable conditions at Parel with ample facilities of water", Officer Fox added, "helped us greatly. And comparatively it was not an out-of-the-way place".

COPIOUS WATER SUPPLY AND SALVAGING.

Although there were chawls and cottages of workers near the compound of the Cotton Press at Vali Gulli, below the Elphinstone Bridge, fire was localised within two hours by nine fire-engines with ample water supply nearby.

Salvage operations were being carried on, till late in the evening.

An old resident of a cottage, nearby, told our representative that he was the first in the locality to get the smell of smoke.

"Being old," he told our reporter, "I get little sleep and when I sleep even a little disturbance would suffice to make me up. The strong acrid smoke roused me early this morning, and it was dusky outside. The smell would not subside and I suspected some articles must be burning in our building. I awakened other inmates and shortly afterwards we went out".

Within a few minutes inmates of the building saw the smoke emanating from the cotton press in the compound nearby.

LOSS OF GOODS.

Mr. Ladakchand Oghadas Vora told our reporter in the night that cotton alone, destroyed in the press, owned by him, amounted to Rs. 32,000. "There were six cleaning machines and two motors, besides," he added.

It is stated that goods are insured. Late in the evening crowds of people gathered near the compound of the cotton press and watched the ravages of fire.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

To-day's Programme

9 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Tamba Kanta, (Bhuleshwar). Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and others. Loud speakers will be installed.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti Week. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh will preside. Prominent leaders will address the meeting.

EVE SCORES IN ELOCUTION

Mrs. Rukmibai Tallur Awarded Gold Medal In Hindi Competition

The Mahatma Gandhi Gold Medal awarded each year to the winner in the Hindi elocution competition, conducted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, attracted great attention on Sunday, when Hindi-lovers mustered strong at the People's Jinnah Hall, to listen to seven competitors hailing from different provinces.

The Gold Medal which is donated annually by Mr. Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhau, of Messrs. Narotamdas Bhau, Jewellers, went to Mrs. Rukmibai Tallur.

Seth Narayanlal Bansilal presided.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, proposing Seth Bansilal, said that in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti, several interesting items of programme were gone through, during the last few days. To encourage Hindi-speaking, this contest, which was an annual feature, was being held.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the proposal.

After Seth Bansilal took the chair, the following seven candidates spoke on "Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy":

Sjt. P. G. Sarma (Andhra).
Mrs. Rukmibai Tallur.
Sjt. Krishnalal Mohanlal Shroff (Gujerat).
Sjt. Santaram Ramaji Tarker (Maharashtra).
Mr. Nami Sandilvi (U. P., Mothertongue, Urdu).
Sjt. Sitaram P. Acharya (Maharashtra), and
Sjt. Kamalakar Nagvekar (Karnatak), Hindi Translator to Bomboy Provincial Congress Committee and Hindi Teacher, in charge of Free Hindi Classes, conducted at the Congress House.

Each speaker was given 10 minutes, and the standard of the competition was above average, the speakers acquitting themselves well.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit, Dr. Dhaniram Prem and Mr. Kajalprasad Sinha acted as Judges.

The Judges awarded the Gold Medal to Mrs. Rukmibai Tallur.

Seth Narayandas Bansilal presented a copy of the History of the Congress as a special prize to Mr. Tarker.

Dr. Dhaniram Prem gave a copy of Bhagavad Gita as a special prize to Mr. Nagvekar.

Seth Narayandas Bansilal, in his concluding remarks, said that it was satisfactory to note that greater interest was being taken in the Hindi language. The B. P. C. C., did the right thing in conducting the competition annually, and it was particularly satisfactory to note that a competitor from Karnatak was able to secure the Gold Medal.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit explaining how the Judges awarded the marks for the respective merits of candidates, pointed out that it was not enough that speakers had a command of the language merely. They should also be able to so compress their thoughts and express them in Hindi within the time allowed them. They should thus be in a position to state in Hindi what all they wished to say, and within the time limit.

Mr. Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhau, who is the donor of the Gold Medal every year, was present at the competition.

K. B. H. B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, PAREL.

The total number of patients that attended the hospital in the month of September 1936 was 4,604 out of which the new patients number was 1,038.

In the ear, nose and throat department, the total number of patients that attended the hospital was 753 out of which the new patients number was 206.

The following donations received from the Bombay Women's Work Guild, Pedder Road, Bombay, for the hospital use:—10 tagas of Khaddar; 12 Bedsheets, and 24 Towels.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

From Our Staff Correspondents

Passengers And Traffic Relief Association

Although Sir Guthrie Russel has given a very lukewarm answer to the President of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association in regard to a seat to that body on the Railway Advisory Committees it is hoped he will reconsider the matter and ere long recognise the services rendered by the Association. It appears that the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association represented very often to the Government and the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to give representation on the local Advisory Committees of both these railways but without avail. The Association has been serving the travelling public for the last twenty-one years and has on its roll of members distinguished citizens besides ex-Mayor of Bombay. The Association is approached for advice and help from all parts of India and it is the only institution in the whole of India which deals with various questions of transport and traffic. Sir Guthrie, however replied that he would be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to its claim when the Association had no representative on the Advisory Committees. At present it was well represented indirectly by members of the Association through other channel.

Mahatma Gandhi Gold Medal

The Mahatma Gandhi Gold Medal awarded every year by Mr. Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhan, of Messrs. Narotamdas Bhau, jewellers, has helped a great deal to encourage the spread of Hindi among the citizens of Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas is a much-travelled man and has gone on round-the-world-tour twice or thrice in the past. As an admirer of Mahatma Gandhi he has undertaken gladly to donate the gold medal every year for the spread of Hindi. He himself is an ardent lover of Hindi. On Sunday when the competition was held, Mr. Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhau was an interested spectator of the proceedings and the award of the gold medal donated by him every year, is considered a distinction by every Hindi-speaking Indian whose mother-tongue is not Hindi.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The week-end was alive with all fun and gaiety. From the very early hours of Saturday evening long rows of cars kept treking Juhuwards. Juhu that Suburban pleasure resort is alive once more. A few picnicers have already settled spending their October vacation amidst the cooling breeze of the crowded palm groves.

Large crowds were seen at Land's End. I am sure those solitary rocks must have many complaints to make, for very few persons cared to listen to the band.

BANDRA'S NOISY TAXI STAND

On the Hill Road, the main road of Bandra near St. Andrews Chumbai and the Hill Road is a Taxi Stand for seven or eight taxis.

This Stand, I have constantly noticed, always finds crowds gathered together, either watching a fight or looking at the fun that is going on and that's not all. If they happen to see a passenger coming along, most of them start their cars at the same time causing any amount of confusion. This, I am afraid will one day prove fatal to the crowd of pedestrians passing by. Cannot the Police do something about this?

THANKS-GIVING MASS

Mount Mary's on Bandra Hill, which has a statue, which is known throughout India is every Sunday crowded with pilgrims who come in groups under different Associations and firms to offer annual thanks-giving.

Yesterday, the Mercantile Association, a body comprised of employees of various firms residing in the Suburbs and a few from Bambay, offered their annual thanks-giving Mass at 10-30 a.m. at this Chapel.

A crowd of over hundred members attended Mass which was a Solemn High Mass with sermon by Rev. Fr. A. D'Cunha and singing and music by St. Anne's Choir.

After Mass the members met in the Convent School Compound where a meeting was held and then refreshments were served.

This Association has been doing some very good charity work. Amongst the institutions they have helped are the Mount Poinser Orphanage Borivli and the St. Joseph Church, Bandra.

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 23rd lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Sydenham College "At Home" To Vijay Merchant

The principal and members of the staff of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be 'At Home' to Mr. Vijay M. Merchant, the Indian Test Match Cricketer to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m. at the college premises. All students, past and present, of the college are invited to the function.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1936

PALESTINE

We are glad that the Arab strike in Palestine is to be called off to-day in response to the appeal of the four Arab Rulers of Hedjaz, Yemen, Iraq and Transjordania. We had expressed the opinion sometime ago that the Arab High Committee would be well-advised to do so, because the struggle had taken an unfortunate turn involving bloodshed. We hope although discontent is obviously impossible to end without full justice being actually done to the Arabs, the extraordinarily disturbed conditions will at least end now. Martial Law, it may be taken for granted, will now not be proclaimed. But it seems to us that some inquiry into the methods which the military, under the civil administration, have adopted in dealing with disorders, is called for. Cables from Jerusalem have clearly betrayed the fact that a good deal was being suppressed. But it is possible to form some vague idea of those methods from the report, for instance, of a Brigadier as published in the London "Times" itself and from Reuter's reference to General Dill's "steam roller methods". The world will be curious to know what they have meant in actual practice.

Will Justice Be Done?

We are particularly glad that the Arab Rulers have shown intimate interest in, and concern for, their brethren, and that the Arab High Committee responded fully to their appeal. It is a significant commentary on the prestige of British Imperialism that other Rulers have had to intervene with a good word on its behalf and a recommendation on their authority. The Arabs, who have quite rightly lost all faith in the pledge and promises of British Imperialism have done their part. It remains to be seen how the British Government vindicates the four Rulers' faith in its good-will and promise of justice. The terms of the Appeal and the Arab High Committee's Manifesto have not been sent by Reuter. But this is what we understand the situation to be from the summary. We, therefore, wish success to the intervention of the Rulers, although we do not entertain any high optimism as to the possibility of justice being done to Arabs. Ever since 1919 the British interpretation of justice to Arabs, has, after some rapid and revolutionary transition, come to be a synonym for stark injustice. So long as the principle of the progressive Zionisation of Palestine continues, so long can there be no justice to Arabs. Moreover, so long as the Arabs are deprived of sovereignty in their own land, all claim by Britain of good-will and justice is sheer hypocrisy. And there is no Englishman who can honestly say that Britain contemplates handing over Palestine to its inhabitants within any measurable period of time.

Palestine,

An Indian Problem

The fact is that Britain wants to be in permanent control of Palestine. Palestine's strategical importance from the economic and military points of view is now well-known. Further as Dr. Mahmud says in his statement, "who does not know that Jews are only a pawn in the game and the entire Palestine policy is related to India's domination by British Imperialism? Palestine mu t be kept at all costs because it is an air route to India and because an alternative canal is proposed to be constructed for the safety of Eastern Mediterranean". The problem of Palestine is, therefore, an Indian problem. Indians and particularly Muslims owe it to Palestine to realise how far British Imperialism will go to keep India under subjection. The misfortune of Palestine lies in its geographical position which is of high strategical value to the British Empire or rather to the Indian Empire of Great Britain. This value is so high, indeed, that the whole of Britain, including the so-called Socialists, is only too determined to keep the Arabs in a state of subjection in their own country. Let Indians and Muslims specially remember this.

Britain And Spain

The proceedings of the Non-Intervention Committee in London have been marked by sensational proceedings. That was bound to be since the Committee was shaken out of its complacent lethargy to face its obligations. The protests of Germany, Italy and Portugal on the very face of them expose a guilty conscience. They have helped and are helping the rebels. The attempts to make a scapegoat of Russia is too obvious. Even the London "Times" all but acknowledges this fact when it admits that the work of the Committee cannot be "wholly effective". But the gravity of the position arises from its observation—and it must be remembered that the "Times" represents the mind of the British Government—that "the policy of Non-Intervention is nevertheless the only sound policy". The only sound policy, in other words, is to betray the Spanish Government. This can be stopped if British Labour and its leaders are earnest in their enthusiastic protestations which they are indulging with refreshing spiritedness. But if the betrayal of Spain is to be stopped, it must be stopped at once.

Call To Service

It was a call to service, rather than an academic address, which Babu Sampurnanand delivered at the Maharashtra Youth Conference. Without indulging in futile platitudes he put them a straight question: "Will you sheepishly cease to struggle and agree to live for ever slaves of the machine and manufacturers of mass injustice, inequality and exploitation?" It was, however, no blind obedience to the dictates of their elders which he demanded of them. He wanted them to look around them, to think and then to act. He said:

"You must ask yourselves why amid the plenitude of a rich harvest, the peasant starves; why with hundreds of factories in town and country the workman goes in rags; why hundreds lie down at the end of the day's hard work and rest on the footpaths when there is an unprecedented building boom in every town. In this land of appalling illiteracy, why do hundreds of University men knock about jobless? Are all these evils immutable, eternal?"

This is the question which every young man, who realises his duty as an Indian and a conscious citizen of the world, must answer for himself. For, on this answer depends the action which he or she would take to solve these problems. And it is a truism well-worth repeating that the future is in the hands of the youth of to-day. It is for them, by careful study and rigorous self-training, to prepare themselves to bear the responsibility to control the destiny of their nation. And the time for action is now. For "the cry for emancipation from the system of political and economic enslavement comes from the starving millions of the peasantry whose hunger drives them to restless action; from the landless proletariat in the town and village, factory and field; from thousands of youngmen who are educated for no work." Is it to be a cry in the wilderness? Youth must answer.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

King Edward will open the first Parliament of his reign at Westminster on November 3.

The King will drive in full state from Buckingham palace to the House of Lords and will read his speech from the Throne to a House crowded with peers and peeresses and with the "faithful Commons" in attendance.

The King will not wear a crown. The Crown and the Sword of State will be taken from St. James's palace in the morning to the House of Lords in a state landau, guarded by an escort of Life Guards, and the Cap of Maintenance, the other emblem of royal power, will be carried in front of the King. Not until he has been crowned at Westminster Abbey in May will King Edward wear his crown.

If he follows the example of his father, who also opened his first Parliament some time before his Coronation, the King will wear full-dress naval uniform for his drive from the palace, and will don heavy robes of crimson velvet edged with gold for the ceremony in the Lords, putting on the cocked hat of an admiral when he comes to read the speech from the Throne.

While he is at the House of Lords the King will carry out another ceremony of great constitutional importance. This is the signing of the royal declaration of Protestant faith, which the Sovereign must make either at the opening of his first Parliament or at his Coronation, whichever comes first.

The King's drive from the Palace will be his first full state drive. For his drives to St. James's Palace to hold Levees earlier this year the King used semi-state landaus.

* * *

Troubled Waters

In the absence of Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the Conservative Party conference on October 2. On the previous day the party leaders had a hard time, the rank and file ultimately defeating the platform.

When Mr. Chamberlain made his speech he did it in the Dreamland Cinema. One of the films shown there during the week was "Troubled Waters." Some of the delegates' speeches produced phrases both picturesque and vigorous. Here are a few:

We have been hanging by the skin of our teeth until our nails are worn down.....
The pavement of politics is strewn with banana skins.
All Acts of Parliament cost you money and lose you votes.
I am not speaking as a politician; I am speaking as a Conservative.

* * * *

Donor Of Johannesburg Air Trophy

Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, donor of the £10,000 prizes in the Johannesburg air race, arrived in Capetown as a steerage passenger about 40 years ago.

He had come from the United States with the financial backing of a few pounds and a watch given him by his mother. His job was insurance; and in those days all the riches in the world seemed to be concentrated in Johannesburg, which was only beginning to blossom from a mining camp.

It received criminals as complacently as millionaires. It offered opportunities to both. Schlesinger went there, and one of the chances given to him was to become a partner in a gang. He chose instead to become dictator of South-Africa's entertainment. He owns a chain of cinemas and theatres. He is also banker, farmer and insurer, and until recently he controlled the broadcasting system. Throughout South Africa he is known as the "Great Little Man."

A Rich Surgeon

Lord Moynihan's estate of £325,000 is believed to be the largest fortune ever left by a surgeon in Great Britain.

The late surgeon amassed his wealth by his own skill as a surgeon. He was only a year old when his father, the late Captain Andrew Moynihan, V. C., died in 1867. The son was taken to Leeds, where his maternal grandparents resided, and, while in his teens, lived with his uncle, a Leeds Police superintendent.

Lord Moynihan frequently drew a 1000 guineas fee from wealthy people for one operation. Before he reached the height of his career he was offered about £20,000 a year to be the private medical adviser and attendant of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. "A very tempting offer," was Lord Moynihan's com-

(Continued on Page 7)

British Labour's Duty

End Arms Pact Talk

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Will the Labour Party decide to throw all its strength into the effort to construct a formidable fighting machine under the control of the National Government and the propertied class?

It seems an insulting question. None the less, that may be the issue before the Party Conference at Edinburgh this week.

It will not be presented in this crude form. How the Executive's emergency resolution will emerge from the Drafting Committee is not known as I write; probably it will reflect a compromise.

To discuss the Executive's policy at this stage would therefore, be rash and unfair. What can and must be discussed is the reasoning of the Trade Unionist Right Wing, which took the initiative in proposing this change of policy.

Specious Plea

How it happened we all know. The Right Wing was stung by the Government's taunts.

"What?" said the Government, "You want collective security and a firm League policy? You called for stronger measures in the Abyssinian affair.

"Yet when we overhaul our armaments designed to serve the League and to enable us under its guidance to deal more effectively with lawless aggression in the future, you vote against us. Where is the logic in that?"

The Right, accordingly succumbs to the remarkable theory that if this Government were weak in the Manchurian affair; if it gave way before Hitler's several breaches of the Versailles Treaty; if it took no effective steps to defeat Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia; and if, finally, it has handed over Spain to the Fascists, the sole reason was that its armaments were inadequate.

Give it a sufficiency of tanks, bombing planes and battleships, and it will be a lion in the cause of democracy and a hero at Geneva.

The Right Wing would like to have one or two assurances from Mr. Baldwin to satisfy reasonable doubts.

He must not exclude Russia from the system of collective security. He might promise at a suitable moment to do something about disarmament. Some assurances about access to raw materials would sound well.

These conditions satisfied, the Right Wing would have us all go back to 1914, and fling ourselves into recruiting and munition work, so that once again under Tory and Capitalist leadership the world may be made "safe for democracy."

"Two Nations"

There are several answers to this position. The simplest, and the straightest, is that it ignores the fundamental division of society in this island into the classes—the owners and the workers.

There is not one nation which a National Government can arm and lead into war; there are "two nations," as even Disraeli knew.

If the under-dog helps the top dogs to arm, the bone will go to the more fortunate animal. To it will go the inflated profits of the armed peace, and, when war comes, it will dictate the policy these arms shall enforce.

The first purpose of these arms, and of any war in which they are used, will be to maintain on this earth a division of military power and economic opportunity favourable to the British governing class.

That means, in plain words, the monopolies and the preferences, the closed fields for investment, the invisible bonds of debt that we call the Empire.

If (what is far from certain) the enemy is once more Germany, the purpose of the war will not be to liberate her workers or even to re-establish democracy, it will be to break a rival, upstart Power that competes with the older capitalist empires.

Labour, which sent its Ministers to sit on the door-mat of the last War Cabinet, will lack even that ineffectual means of controlling the policy that precedes the war, the conduct of the war itself, or the settlement that ends it.

Support For Japan

Let us look more closely at this argument. It is untrue that British military deficiencies explain this long record of weakness.

In the Manchurian affair the Tory Press frankly sympathised with Japan, and it is notorious that it reflected the views of the Foreign Office.

Again, the reason why it did not stop German rearmament was not military weakness. Before Germany rearmed the superiority of the League Powers was overwhelming.

The reason was that the "Nation-all" Government would neither disarm nor itself keep the promise implicit in the Treaty, by disarming down to the Versailles level.

Above all Mr. MacDonald (as Lord Londonderry boasted) destroyed every hope of disarmament in the air.

Again, in the Abyssinian affair, it is humiliating nonsense to pretend that the British Fleet, even if it had stood alone, was incapable of dealing with a second-rate naval Power like Italy.

The reason for this failure was that the Foreign Office meant to carry out the plan of imperial partition embodied in agreements of which the last was as recent as 1925.

This idea it never abandoned; the final Hoare-Laval terms were merely a repetition of the Maffey report and the Paris terms of August.

Spain's Betrayal

Then is it military weakness that explains the betrayal of democratic Spain to Fascist rebels openly armed by the Fascist Dictators? In a sense, it is.

The British Government first told the French Government that if it got into danger because it allowed the Spanish Government to exercise its customary right to buy arms in Paris, it must not reckon on British support.

That has been stated several times in these articles on authority which I could not quote. But it has now been disclosed publicly in the League's Assembly by

(Continued on Page 13).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MAGISTERIAL ECCENTRICITY.

In India we have had several Magistrates who achieved notriety by the sheer fatuity of their extra-legal actions. There was one, for instance, who banned the use of Gandhi caps. But none, perhaps, could beat the District Magistrate who screened from public view the portrait of the late C. R. Das in a hall the use of which had been loaned by the Howrah Municipality for the purposes of a Durbar. The Municipal Commissioners, we are glad, promptly condemned this action and informed the Magistrate that permission to hold the Durbar would be withdrawn if the screen was not removed. The screen was ultimately removed but the action of the Magistrate in thus seeking to insult the memory of a deceased patriot would not be soon forgotten. What is significant is the bureaucratic mentality which tolerates the recurrence of such Magisterial eccentricities. That the Magistrate, in the present instance, was an Indian is indicative of the slave mentality of which not a few Indian public servants are victims.

A REVEALING CHALLENGE

The statement issued by Messrs. Deo and Patwardhan regarding the quality of "Jawari" which the people in Sholapur District are forced to eat, does not only constitute a challenge to the Revenue Member but also reveals the tragic intensity of famine conditions in that district. It will be remembered that the Revenue Member categorically declared the sample which was presented in the Council by Mr. More to be a fake. Messrs. Deo and Patwardhan have personally satisfied themselves that that kind of Jawari—"foul, rotten Jawari, which had turned into an ash coloured, evil-smelling stuff, unfit for any use save as manure"—was and is being eaten by more than a hundred persons in a certain village! What has the Revenue Member to say to this? Will he have the fairness to admit that he was misinformed and misled by Government officers, who, as the statement points out, "only see what they want to see, and hear what they like to hear"? Will he at least make immediate investigation in the matter? Meanwhile we trust the public leaders in the district will do everything they can to remedy the pitiable plight of the villagers concerned.

JUST RETRIBUTION

The defeat inflicted upon Dr. T. S. S. Rajan by the voters of the Trichy Municipal Council in his attempts to get re-elected to that body after his recent resignation, is not only a just retribution in itself but will serve as a very timely public warning. Dr. Rajan had evidently an overweening confidence in his own influence with the local municipal voters. He even had the hardihood of making the preposterous plea that his defiance of the mandate of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee was in the best interests of the Congress! The fate now meted out to him by his co-citizens, will, it is hoped, open his eyes—and also those of others—to the fact that no person, however influential, can afford to betray with impunity the great institution to which he has sworn fealty. The success of any party or organization depends upon the discipline and loyalty of its component members. Public life would be reduced to a mockery if persons, who owe their position to the authority of a party, were left free to flout its behests whenever they might so please. We most heartily congratulate the municipal voters of Trichy for thus vindicating Congress honour, and for stressing in no uncertain fashion a great public lesson.

JODHPUR PRISONERS

The statement issued by the General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, regarding the detention without trial of three prominent workers of Jodhpur by the authorities of that State, once more focusses public attention upon the medieval conditions yet existing in many of our States. The three gentlemen, who were arrested on the vague charge of being engaged in 'seditious and mischievous activities' are undergoing an illegal imprisonment for a year now, and the State authorities yet show no signs of being alive to the duties they owe to those innocent persons! We urge upon the Political Department of the Government of India to investigate into the affair and to see that they are dealt with according to the proper provisions of law.

A BELATED CIRCULAR

The Government of Bihar have done well in issuing a circular, warning Government servants not to canvass or otherwise interfere with the forthcoming elections. In the last few weeks, a public outcry has been raised in most provinces against the activities of Government servants in trying to influence the voters. During the debate held on this question in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha openly charged the Government of Bihar as being "a confirmed sinner in this respect", and he supported his accusation with concrete instances. The present Circular is, thus, issued not a day too soon, and will, it is hoped, be helpful in preserving the freedom of the voters. The Bihar Government, of course, must be watchful that their servants are observing their orders both in the letter and the spirit.

Writing learnedly on "Quotations", the 'Statesman' observes 'Mr. Gandhi has sometimes used the Bible with remarkable power'.

And with striking effect—and consequences too.

* * * *

Condemning the Reforms Act in an unqualified manner, the Democrat Swarajists hope "in the best interests of the nation to extract as much good as possible out of them."

And this would be quite easy with the blind eye glued to the telescope and the other firmly fixed to the microscope.

* * * *

Babu Sampurnananda calls upon the youth of the country to 'ask yourselves why amid the plentitude of a rich harvest the peasant starves; why with hundreds of factories in town and country the workman goes in rags' and similar other whys.

If youths ask themselves such questions they will be taking interest in politics of an objectionable kind and if with the vigour of their age they persist in their inquisitiveness they will land their 'Alma Maters' and themselves into serious difficulties. They must, therefore, do their duty and keep their minds blank.

* * * *

Apropos of collections for the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund, the rumours obviously lacks confirmation that contributions were headed by Khan Bahadur Cooper and his Honourable colleagues with 10 per cent of their salaries.

* * * *

Congressmen Deo and Patwardhan 'challenge the statement of the Revenue Member that the Jawari sample produced by Mr. J. More, M.L.C., from Sholapur in the Bombay Council during its session was a fake'.

But how else can he possibly regard anything that he had never seen and has never eaten?

* * * *

"Will the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur", they ask, 'have the courtesy to admit that when he denied that the Jawari sample was eaten by any farmers, he had not taken the trouble to investigate the matter previously?'

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur won't. A Revenue Member cannot afford irrelevant superfluities.

* * * *

Because Malaviyaji's term as President of the Hindu Mahasabha expires after a week, his Working Committee felt it improper to censure him 'for his commitment regarding the forthcoming elections without consulting the Mahasabha.'

We are inclined to congratulate both Malaviyaji and the Working Committee as also the forthcoming elections.

* * * *

Replying to the Delhi Municipal Address, Mr. Hofmeyr reciprocated the warmth of welcome 'by bringing to Delhi's people greetings from Pretoria'.

Another of his frequent blunders. Or did he unconsciously confuse Delhi with New Delhi?

* * * *

The Howrah Municipality has won, but we admire the District Magistrate for having tried to screen Deshbandhu Das' portrait in the Town Hall on the occasion of the Commissioner's Durbar.

You see, it would have symbolically summed up British Rule in India and served as a very appropriate background (with apologies to Brother Vakil) for the Commissioner's speech.

* * * *

DUCE IN DEADLY EARNEST

Extra Hours For Armament Workers, And Creation of New Aerodromes And Factories.

—Headlines.

The earnestness of the Duce is undoubtedly deadly.

* * * *

"Rome, October 19.

The allegations that the Italians assisted the capture of Iviza is officially denied."

—Reuter.

That settles it decisively.

* * * *

Britain, declares the London 'Daily Telegraph' sententiously, 'is neither black nor red'.

Of course not. She is White with a number of dark spots.

* * * *

The London 'Times', says a B.O.W. 'while admitting that the work of the Non-Intervention Committee can never be wholly effective, says the policy of Non-Intervention is nevertheless the only sound policy . . .'

Not 'nevertheless', but 'therefore'; and we agree that 'this country will stand fast by it'.

Corporation Hall To Be Enlarged

Ambitious Scheme To Extend Municipal Premises: Estimated Cost Of Rs. 19 Lakhs

A scheme which will cost Rs. 19 lakhs, for the extension of the Municipal Office Buildings, for accommodating all Municipal Departments, is at present under contemplation by the Corporation.

The Works Committee has recommended to the Corporation, that the Commissioner may be authorised to make a provision of 1 lakh of rupees in the next year's Loan Works Budget, so as to enable him to proceed with the work of preparing detailed plans and estimates, getting expert advice, if necessary, for designs of the new Corporation Hall.

The matter is to be considered by the Corporation in its October Agenda.

The need for extending the present Municipal Head Office Building was felt as far back as 1910. The vacant plot of land lying to the north of the main building was leased from the Government in 1910, and was subsequently purchased from them in 1921.

Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 22,74,381 were also prepared for a new building, consisting of a ground and two upper floors. But the proposal was turned down in 1925 by the Corporation, on the ground of financial stringency.

QUESTION REVIVED

The question has now been revived, on account of the greater congestion felt, as a result of the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality, and the inconvenience caused by the consequent reshuffling of the departments. By a resolution of the Corporation passed on August 29, 1935, the Works Committee has been requested to consider and report on the desirability of disposing of the ex-Trust building (at Esplanade Road, Fort), and constructing a new building on the land already purchased, for accommodating all the departments, with a suitable hall also, for Corporation meetings.

LAW POINT

The Municipal Commissioner has stated that the question of the disposal of the Trust Building involves a question of law, and it will take a long time to dispose of the building. He, however, suggests that, in order to remove the heavy congestion in the Municipal Head Office Building, as early as possible and to house all departments in one building, the extension of the main building should be taken in hand, without waiting for the disposal of the Trust building. He has accordingly forwarded sketch plans for extending the building. The extension includes a new Corporation Hall on the first floor. It will take considerable time and additional staff to prepare detailed plans and estimates.

According to rough estimates prepared on cubage basis, the total cost will be Rs. 18,87,750 in view of the favourable rates prevalent at present, as against more than Rs. 25 lakhs according to rates prevalent in 1925.

EXPERT ADVICE

It may also be necessary to invite expert advice on the design of the Corporation Hall and the seating arrangements therein, with a view to improving its acoustic properties. Hence the provision of Rs. 100,000 is considered necessary.

The Works Committee states that it has considered the proposals very carefully and it agrees with the Commissioner, that the work of extending the Municipal building, on the lines suggested by the Commissioner, should be taken in hand, as early as possible. It recommends, therefore, that administrative approval be given to the Commissioner's proposals in the matter and that he be authorised to make a provision of Rs. 100,000 in the next year's Budget estimates for the purpose.

DELIGHTED BOMBAY CROWDS LIONISE AMARNATH AND JAI

They Make 136 And 41 Respectively In Two-Day Fixture With Parsis

The Hindu Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana were engaged in a two-day encounter at the Kennedy Sea-face, during the week-end. Enthusiastic crowds were present throughout. No other matches were played at the Kennedy Sea-face, at the principal Gymkhana.

Lala Amernath and L. P. Jai were subjected to much patting on the back by the crowd whenever an occasion presented itself at intervals. Actually the matches had to be closed earlier on both days, Saturday and Sunday, 15 minutes before closing time, i.e. at 6 p.m., for the crowds made a much rush towards Amernath and Jai, and began to lionise them. A few children offered sweets ('chiki') to their favourites during the play (near the boundary line) and Amernath was garlanded.

The Hindu Gymkhana electing to bat made 237 for the loss of six wickets on the first day (Saturday) Amernath and Bhagwandas being not out at the close of the play with 65 and 6, respectively. Mehta and Jai scored 64 and 41.

On Sunday the overnight batsmen carried the previous day's score of 237 to 365 and added substantially to the total during their partnership. Amarnath and Bhagwandas made individual scores of 136 (16 fours) and 61. Rapid scoring was witnessed and at 12-30 p.m. the Hindu Gymkhana declared their innings (for 365).

A rout was witnessed in the first innings of the Parsis and their innings closed at about 4 p.m. for 116, and they followed on. Bhagwandas took 4 wickets for 29 runs only.

In their second innings, F. K. F. Nariman and Dadyseth made a good stand, Amarnath and Bhagwandas bowling. The partnership was only broken after nearly 40 minutes play, when a change was made in the bowling. Gharat was the successful bowler of the day having taken three wickets in quick succession, at a cost of only 14 runs.

Constant changes in the bowling were made. Amarnath made a magnificent catch. At the close of the play the Parsis made 95 for 5.

SCORES:

HINDU GYMKHANA

(First Innings)

C. N. Mehta ct. T. Contractor, b F K Nariman	64
G. L. Patil b. Manekshahna	39
L Amarnath (not out)	136
L P Jai c P. Mistry, b Jamshedji	41
R J Gharat c Meherhomji, b F K F Nariman	20
B R Patel b. E S Mistry	0
K H Jobanputra c Meherhomji, b E D Mistry	0
M Bhagwandas (not out)	61
S R Godambe, P Vithal and G A Gavanker (did not bat)	
Extras	4
Total (for 6 wickets)	365

PARSI GYMKHANA

(First Innings)

T K Contractor l.b.w. (N.) Bhagwandas	14
J H Wadia b. Amarnath	12
G A Dadysheth b Gharat	5
F K F Nariman c Jai, b Bhagwandas	18
B G Spencer b Bhagwandas	0
P K Mistry	19
K R Meherhomji b Bhagwandas	0
M J Maneckshahna c Patil, b Jobanputra	26
E J Barla b Jobanputra	0
R J D Jamshedji (not out)	6
E S Mistry b Godambe	10
Extras	6
Total	116

PARSIS (Second Innings)

F K F Nariman s Patil, b Gharat	32
G A Dadysheth, b Gharat	21
R G D Jamshetji c Amarnath, b Gharat	3
K R Meherhomji l.b.w., b Jobanputra	0
J H Wadia, b Bhagwandas	14
P K Mistry (not out)	21
T K Contractor	1
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wickets)	95

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PROGRESS OF NAIR DENTAL COLLEGE

Will Bombay University Recognize Dentistry To Protect Qualified Practitioners?

That they should not make a fetish of University recognition was the advice given to the students of the Nair Hospital Dental College by Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, on Saturday night, at the annual Social Gathering Dinner held at the Vianelli's.

About a hundred guests and students were present at the Dinner, and after the speech-making was over the students enjoyed themselves well and entertained those present with dance, a Marathi drama, and music.

Dr. V. M. Desai, the Dean of the Dental College, in the course of his speech, said that the idea had been there since 1927, the Dental College was actually started in 1933, and since then it had made very good progress. The College had an outstanding Dental Clinic, equipped with the latest apparatus and two complete laboratories. On an average so far 7,000 patients had been treated at the Clinic per year.

Dr. Desai complained that while the Bengal Government were actually formulating a dental constitution to recognise Dentisty to protect qualified practitioners, the Government of Bombay and the University of Bombay had not moved at all in that direction. The speaker hoped that that Mr. V. N. Chandavarker would break this apathy on the part of the University in the interest of public welfare.

NO REGISTRATION IN INDIA.

Continuing, Dr. Desai stated that the College had gained recognition from a considerable number of foreign university dental colleges. In the world there were more than 60 countries which had Dental Registration Act, while India was one of the eleven countries which did not have a Dental Registration Act.

Dr. Kapadia, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Dental Association, spoke a few words, and hoped that all dentists would become members of the Association. He wished the College and the Association all success and prosperity.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, said the students and professors concerned should not make a fetish of University recognition. He thought that everyone was not fit to pass the Matriculation Examination, though each one might be an expert in some vocational subject or the other. In England, people concerned do not make a fetish of University recognition. Why should not the Dental College have their own diplomas and carry on. Of course it was essential to get Governmental recognition, and they should strive to get it. Instead of making that you will admit only Matric students, etc. You should have your own entrance examination as that would be the proper test as to whether a student was fit to enter the Dental College or not.

TRIBUTE TO FOUNDERS.

The Vice-Chancellor paid a tribute to Dr. Venkatrao and his brother-in-law Dr. Nair, who were responsible for the founding of the Hospital and the College. The speaker felt sure that the College would progress well in future.

Dr. Venkatrao paid a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarker, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of the evening.

The whole function had been well organised and the credit for it should go to Mr. R. S. Barve, the Secretary of the Association.

STOP PRESS

MINOR SCUFFLES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The East End march ended without serious disorder, though there were scuffles between Communists and their opponents, in which a number of persons sustained minor injuries. The police quelled the disturbances and made a number of arrests.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF MADRID.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

An army of 40,000 militiamen is ready to defend Madrid, when the big attack comes, according to the Madrid Government wireless, which expresses confidence that in the final battle "the partisans of Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini" will be roundly beaten.

The main body of Insurgents is now ready to move and it is thought that Gen. Franco may launch a mass attack to-morrow. —Reuter.

TRAGEDY OF BHATKHANDE'S LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

All-India Music Conferences, at Delhi in 1918, at Benares in 1919, at Lucknow in 1925 and 1927 which he attended personally he endeavoured to focus the attention of the practising artists as well as the students and exponents of music towards the problems of music and towards the fruitful consolidation of the available knowledge and current practice of Hindusthani music.

LESSON OF HIS LIFE-WORK

After referring in detail to the several books and publications of late Pandit Bhatkhande, the chairman said:—

I should like to mention the names of scholars, practising artists, exponents of Indian art and culture, Indian and European, who considered his friendship a rare privilege. If I may recall I concluded the last Music Conference in this city with the observation that the foundation of the mighty mansion of music could be built by the rich and poor, Hindus and Muslims. Pandit Bhatkhande's life, work and achievements have proved this irrefutably. He was the friend of the poor and the rich, Hindus and Muslims, Indians and non-Indians, peasants and princes.

HARD WORK AND SACRIFICE

His life was one continuous melody whose main notes were honest hard work consecrated by unfaltering, purposive, sacrifice. I will not trouble you with its details. He was not rich. He earned his way to education and later earned as a lawyer only that he could spend for music, until the lawyer was forgotten by the musician. He had vowed not to accept a pie for his personal benefit, and until death remained the great student with an open, unbiased, mind.

MUSEUM FOR MANUSCRIPTS.

It is for those more competent than myself to direct the exact scope and character of that noble work. But if your kindness would so permit me, I would suggest that the manuscripts—all, not excluding his scraps of notes—of Pandit Bhatkhande should be preserved in a museum arranged to consecrate his memory. I would have liked it to be located in some room in the Bombay University. But I hesitate to make the proposal, because it is sad to think, the Bombay University has yet shown no overt signs of its interest in Indian Music. If the Bombay University, even belated wakes up to the importance nay necessity of recognising music as one of its subjects of study, it would, however imperfectly, be a tribute to the memory of one who was decidedly one of the outstanding citizens of this great city. But if the museum cannot be located in the Bombay University, it could easily find its legitimate altar at the Marris College at Lucknow.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its feeling of profound sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, in whom India has lost one of the greatest exponents of Hindustani Music during the last century.

"This meeting also puts on record its keen appreciation of the signal and yeoman's services rendered by the late Panditji in bringing about the renaissances of the Hindustani Music, which he systamatised and made available to the masses.

"This meeting also authorises the President to convey its sincere and respectful condolence to the members of the bereaved family and forward to them a copy of this resolution."

TRAGEDY OF HIS GREAT LIFE.

The speaker said that he had not met another person whose life was so permeated with music. But it was a tragedy that the gifted man was a deaf man. It struck the speaker as an extraordinary thing that that man should be deaf. Not only that, as years went by, he suffered more and more. He was attacked with paralysis and then became blind. His organs began ebbing away one by one.

Yet the man clung to his life. With every organ ebbing away, with every sense inhibited, the late Pandit Bhatkhande said that life was joy to him and the speaker thought that was because life was a perpetual trance-like melody to him.

The greatest service that the late Mr. Bhatkhande had rendered in his opinion was the freedom he gave to the present musicians.

DREAM OF HIS LIFE.

Shrimati Ragini Devi supporting the resolution said that his dream was to have a national school and that he appreciated the work of various schools of music.

Shrimati Enakshi Rao and Khan Saheb Vilayathussein Khan also supported the motion.

Mr. Kanyalal Vakil described the late Mr. Bhatkhande both as a student and as an exponent of music. The late Mr. Bhatkhande had only a parallel in the West in the exponent of Western music, namely the late Mr. Beethovan who was also afflicted with similar infirmities. The late Mr. Bhatkhande did not take a sentimental interest in the artistic heritage of the nation and that was, perhaps, the reason of his existence.

Shrinathji Shastry also supported.

The resolution was unanimously carried, all standing.

Another resolution to raise a memorial in appreciaton of his services to the cause of Hindustani Music and to perpetuate his memory was moved by Mr. K. M. Phadke. After Mrs. Lilivati Munshi and others supported the resolution, it was put to vote and carried.

After the President delivered his concluding address the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

NATIONALIST HARIJANS AND ELECTIONS

Selecting Names From Large Number Of Candidates

The Independent Nationalist Harijan Party Parliamentary Board met on Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. S. G. Sungaonkar, President of the Board to consider the Manifesto of the Party in connection with the ensuing Bombay Assembly Elections. The Manifesto is on the anvil and may be released in a day or two.

The Board has received more applications from candidates willing to contest seats in the Bombay Assembly on the Party tickets, than the number of seats allotted. So it was decided at the meeting to empower the Secretary of the Board to make a selection from the candidates whose applications have been received. The Secretary will submit the selected names at a meeting of the Board which will be held on October 16.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Messrs. S. G. Sungaonkar, N. S. Kajrolkar, D. Y. Samverni, R. Vanmale and A. Sonone.

1,000 HARIJANS SEE 'ACHHUT KANYA' SHOW GRATIS

Tiny Tots To Get Sweets On Last Day Of Gandhi Jayanti

About 1,000 Harijans of the city, were entertained at a free show of the Picture "Achhut Kanya" of the Bombay Talkies at the Roxy Cinema, on Sunday morning.

The cosmopolitan dinner arranged to take place at the Congress House on Sunday noon, was cancelled at the last minute, owing to an unforeseen circumstance.

SWEETS FOR CHILDREN.

Arrangements have been made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to distribute sweets to the Harijan children in all the Harijan localities in the city, to-day (Monday) which is the last day of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Monday October 12, is considered according to the Gujerati calendar, as the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

Fire In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 11.

Damage estimated at Rs. 25,000 was caused by devastating fire in a silk cloth shop in Raviwar Peth late last night.

Three fire-fighters fought the fire for three hours, after which the conflagration was brought under control.

Security Demand From Poona Socialist Printer

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 11.

Notice was served to-day on Mr. G. P. Khare, Secretary, Poona Young Socialist League, asking security of Rs. 2,000 as Printer and Publisher of a weekly magazine "Vikas" which he intends to start publishing soon.

Thundershowers In India And Burma

POONA, Oct. 11.

Thundershowers have occurred locally in lower Burma and north Hyderabad, and at a few stations in upper Burma, Assam and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, one and half inches; Victoria Point and Mergui one inch; each and Yamethin, threequarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Thundershowers will recur locally in lower Burma.—A. P.

BHULABHAI REFUTES PUNJAB PRESS CANARD

Satyapal Never Superseded By Gopichand

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly started for Bombay to-day.

Prior to his departure on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Parliamentary Committee, Sjt. Desai made the following statement:

"A wrong impression has been created by some newspapers in the Punjab, that the Parliamentary work for the Punjab has been taken out of the hands of Dr. Satyapal, has been entrusted to Dr. Gopichand. What happened was this: Dr. Satyapal was called by the Central Parliamentary Board to Simla in connection with the Punjab Parliamentary work. He suggested to the Board that in order to run the Congress elections successfully in the Punjab it was necessary to have the co-operation of Dr. Gopichand. At this suggestion Dr. Gopichand was called to Simla who agreed to co-operate with Dr. Satyapal. It was also agreed that the work of election should be entrusted to the Committee consisting of five members. Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopichand, Sardar Sardul Singh, Sjt. Shamlal and Sjt. Santanam. It is, therefore, altogetner wrong to say that Dr. Satyapal has been replaced by Dr. Gopichand. The Central Parliamentary Board welcomed this decision, and it is glad to know that both Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Gopichand would work together".

Congress Parliamentary Board For Punjab

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held this afternoon in Lajpat Rai Hall under the presidency of Dr. Satyapal, constituted the Punjab Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of Dr. Gopichand Dr. Satyapal, Pandit K. Santanam, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, and Lala Shamlal M.L.A. to conduct elections on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

Dr. Satyapal was elected President of the Board.—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

ment many years later, but he had no hesitation in declining it.

However, Lord Moynihan's estate is not the record, though it is very very large. The highest medical will on record is that of Mr. T. H. Bickerton, a Liverpool eye surgeon, who died three years ago. He left £435,329, bulk of which was left to two sons, who are also eye surgeons, Lord Lister, who died in 1912, left £66,166. Sir Frederick Treves, who operated on King Edward VII. and "invented" appendicitis, left £102,000 in 1924. Surgeons, it will be remembered, command bigger fees than physicians.

The Last Of Disraelis

Of the five great Victorian statesmen only the names of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are perpetuated by living male descendants, Palmerston and Melbourne left none. Disraeli left none, and now his nephew and last male relative, Major Coningsby Disraeli, has died.

He and his father were the only family mourners at Disraeli's funeral 55 years ago. Every year Major Disraeli used to entertain the members of the Primrose League at Hughenden Manor, which he kept much the same as it had been in his uncle's time. Only a few months ago he sold Hughenden Park for conversion into a public pleasure ground for High Wycombe.

Mr. Gladstone's papers are now in a room in the British Museum, measuring 20ft. by 12. They weigh many tons, as the G. O. M. was never without a pen or pencil in his hand for long. Little of Gladstone's non-political correspondence has yet been published. But Mr. A. Tilney Bassett, who is the custodian of the papers, is publishing a large volume of his private and personal letters next month.

Lord Hewart's Trip

Lord Hewart, chief justice of England, arrived in England from South Africa on October 5. His trip included a visit to Victoria Falls and to the little curio shop beside them. Lady Hewart was interested in the owner's pet crocodile.

She asked the dealer what was the difference between a crocodile and an alligator.

"Much the same as that between a barrister and a solicitor," said the man.

"I see," said Lord Hewart; "both are to be shot at."

When the dealer asked how he was to address their purchases he learned for the first time who his visitors were.

* * * *

The Vicar of Hove pleads in his parish magazine that people who come to the Altar for Holy Communion should entirely renounce lipstick.

"The stains on a tea-cup," he writes, "are unpleasant. But a tea-cup is for the time being your own. The challice is not your own. It is God's and the brethren's. It is the cup of fellowship to be shared by all. It is the Sacrament of the Blood of Christ. I need not say more."

* * * *

Because one of their schoolmates was reprimanded for smoking in the classroom, 20 boys aged from 14 to 17, of the City of Dublin Municipal Technical School, declared a "lightning" strike on October 1.

During a geometry lesson a boy, aged 15½ lit a cigarette. The teacher ordered him to put it out, but he refused and was then told to leave the room. The other boys immediately marched out in a body, declaring that they were "going on strike." They tramped around the streets of Dublin together, then began to play football near the school.

GANDHIJI FOR GUJARAT

Will Preside Over Literary Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10.

Preparations are going on briskly for the ensuing session of the 12th Gujarati Literary conference.

The session commences its sittings on October 31 and November 1 and 2 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji as at present arranged will arrive here on the 28th morning from Wardha and will proceed straight to Rajkot. After staying there for two days he will return here on October 30 and stay for three days.

During his stay here, it is understood the Millowners and the Labour Union will lay their respective cases for and against the wage-cut. Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan is also likely to accompany Gandhiji.

WHERE ART IS LIFE AND SOUL OF PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, October 10.

Under the auspices of the Baroda City Prajamandal during the Gandhi Week celebrations Mr. Ravishankar Raval delivered an instructive lecture on the Japanese Art, Naib-Dewan Manilal Nanavaty presided.

The lecture was accompanied by practical demonstration of fine specimens of Japanese paintings. Mr. Raval stated that the Japanese Art was wedded with life and the art was life and soul of the people of Japan. The women are a fountain source of artists in Japan, closely associated with the education of society, culture, religion, nay everything. The Japanese Art depicted two fundamental characteristics of life, cleanliness and moderation in speech.

Concluding the illuminating address Mr. Raval urged Indians to copy the high ideals of the Japanese Art.

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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Fascist Tendencies Visible In Brazil

Usual Communist Scare Provides Opportunity For Reactionaries

RIO DE JANEIRO.
(By Air Mail).

"Fascism is being artfully imposed on Brazil, according to well-informed observers," states the Rio correspondent of "The New York Times Magazine."

"Legal justification for the existing de facto semi-fascist measures and further steps in the direction of Italy's type of totalitarian state, is to be obtained by means of constitutional amendments, they say. These amendments would increase the President's power, among other things, set up class representation, add to the army and reinforce the position of the Roman Catholic Church.

The current Communist "scare," under which a "state of war" has been declared and renewed for a total period so far of six months, is seen partly as a blind for removing all opponents of fascism, while consolidating the new regime.

VARIOUS THEORIES

It is suggested that President Vargas and many of his more intimate advisers and followers have deliberately fostered this whole Communist scare in order to justify the increment in the power of the executive and central Government when they desire.

On the other hand, one or two have suggested the opinion that President Vargas has lost control of the situation and that the Minister of War is perhaps the strongest man in Brazil at the moment. To contradict this, however, is the comment of another competent observer that Dr. Vargas is so astute that he will allow such an impression to become current in order to carry out his deeper plans and that when he feels ready he will strike and openly regain the control which he seems to have lost.

DRIFT TOWARDS ITALIAN FASCISM

The Vargas Government came into power with a programme that seemed to be liberal and socially-minded. But the Roman Catholic Church came in for privileges which it had not had. Now things are becoming somewhat clear. Apparently all the conservative forces have been slowly mobilising.

The High command of the Church in Rome has tightened up in general and in particular in Latin America. The church has become a powerful political force. It has recently inaugurated a 100,000-watt radio station in one of Brazil's large cities.

If Roman Catholicism and Italian Fascism can live hand-in-hand in Italy, and if one of the greatest claims of that totalitarian system in Italy is that it saved the country from Communism when it is easy to see how the Roman Church, and the Vargas regime can play ball together in Brazil. A straw man has served the interests of both.

Among the other external evidences of the drift towards the Italian type of fascism are the Pro-Italian movements in Brazil and the pro-Brazilian activities in Italy."

* * * *

France's Surprise Move

PARIS (By Air Mail)

It is understood that by the order of the French authorities, a number of Moorish notabilities interned after Abdel Krim's rising have been set free. This includes the powerful Sheik Azerkane who was Abdel Krim's minister of war during the Riffian campaign.

Behind the plan lies the plan of the Residency to use these influential persons for the pacification of the restless tribes on the borders of the French and the Spanish zones as the name of Abdel Krim still enjoys enormous prestige amongst the semi-savage tribes of the Riff and it is hoped that this action might stop the recruiting of the Moorish troops for Franco. It may be mentioned that the control of the territory has been made more difficult with the arming and financing of these tribes by the rebel general.

* * * *

French Government Alarmed

PARIS (By Air Mail)

French Government, seriously concerned with the Moroccan situation and assuming that the Spanish civil war is bound to have its reactions on all the Mediterranean countries, have created a special committee to examine the situation and survey the whole field. The committee is reported to have met in Paris behind close doors with several members of the cabinet present and with M. Leon Blum as the president. It is understood that as a result of this meeting, there will be a change in the government of Morocco and that M. Peyrouton the present Governor will be recalled. Special attention is being paid to the situation by all the Levantine countries and the French West Africa.

* * * *

Turkey's Demands From France

ISTANBUL (By Air Mail).

Turkish authorities are expected to send a note to the French and Syrian Governments demanding the return of the towns of Alexandretta and Antiochia incorporated in Syria by the treaty of 1918.

HIGH IDEOLOGY OF CONGRESS

President's Appeal To Voters On Eve Of Elections

TIRUPATTUR, Oct. 10.

"A great movement is built up not by the number of people it contains but by the quality of material in it. Quantity is good for a fight but quantity becomes a burden, nuisance and danger if it is of poor quality" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting to-day at Tiruvannamalai.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said that the record of the Congress was the quality of its material from top to bottom When entering the devious by-ways and paths of elections people should remember the high ideals which the Congress stood for. If they should forget them for the sake of petty electoral victories, the Congress would cease to be the embodiment of their will for freedom.

Concluding the Congress President appealed to people to ponder over the bigger issues facing the country and support the Congress fight for independence for solving the problems of poverty and unemployment.—United Press.

BAN ON HINDU MARRIAGE DOWRY

Bill Gets Viceroy's Sanction

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The "United Press" learns that the Viceroy has accorded sanction to the Hindu Marriage Dowry Restraint Bill By Dr. Khare.

The Bill seeks to penalise giving or accepting dowry at the time of marriages.—United Press.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

"Best Way Of Honouring Sri Ramkrishna"

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"The reading of the principles of the Congress and the religious and philosophical trend exposed in the invitation gave me once more a very high idea of Indian thought. This thought is, I think, in its universal ideas of fraternity, morality, ethics and general wisdom, the best and the deepest of the whole world, and, therefore, an example for all countries and parts of the world",—said Dr. J. J. Von Schmid, Professor of Sociology at the University of Leiden, Holland, accepting the invitation of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee to the forthcoming Parliament of Religions to be held in Calcutta.

Messages wishing the Parliament a success have also been received from Dr. Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy Yale University, New Haven, U. S. A. and Mr. Alexander Farquharson, General Secretary, Institute of Sociology, London.

FROM PROF. THURNWALD

"I think your idea of honouring Sri Ramakrishna by an international gathering of the kind you have arranged is excellent. Such a manifestation may be particularly appropriate at the present juncture of European and world affairs", wrote Prof. Richard C. Thurnwald of the Yale University, U. S. A., in the course of letter to the President of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee in reply to his invitation to the Parliament of Religions to be held in Calcutta in March next. The Prof. promised a paper entitled a "The Drama of Mankind in its Religious Aspect" to be presented at it.

Fraternal greetings to and good wishes for the Parliament have also been received from Fr. Agostino Gomelli, O.F.M., Rector of the Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy, and Prof. Dr. Johann Plenge of Germany.

CLOTH SHOP GUTTED

Large Stocks Intended For Diwali Destroyed By Fire

POONA, Oct. 11.

Large stocks of cloth and silk intended for Diwali use were completely destroyed by fire when at last night a shop on the ground floor of a three-storeyed building in Kapadgunj Rovivarpet, a crowd locality was gutted. Fire engines from the Poona and cantonment and suburban municipalities brought the fire under control after it had raged for three hours.—A. P.

PUNJAB LABOUR DEMANDS

Move For Special Representative In Provincial Legislature

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

A large number of further resolutions have been given notice of by various members of the Punjab Legislative Council which they desire to move at the coming and last session of the Council, and will do if the ballot favours them. Among the more important are:

That Government appoint a committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of labour and capital with a high Government official as its chairman to examine the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on labour in India relating to provincial matters so far as this province is concerned and such other recommendations as may be laid before the Committee regarding the grievances of workers of the Punjab and after due inquiry submit proposals to the Government in connection therewith.

A member will ask Government to so amend the Punjab Municipal Act and the Punjab District Boards Act as to provide for the special representation of the labour and depressed classes of this province in the local bodies of the Punjab and till such an amendment is made to nominate their representatives.

REDUCE WATER RATES.

Government will be asked through another resolution to reduce water rates to the level at which they stood immediately before the enhancements of rates made in 1934 in consequence of the Abiana Committee report.

That immediate and effective steps be taken to ensure adequate representation of Hindu agriculturists in the Police Force of the Province is the purport of yet another resolution.

A resolution will call upon the Government to separate the judiciary from the executive and constitute the Punjab Civil Service into two separate services namely: The Punjab Executive Service constituting the executive officers. (b) The Punjab Judicial Service constituting the Judicial Officers.

FOR EDUCATION.

One member's desire to get Government to earmark 50 lakhs of rupees in the annual budget under the major head Education Transferred every year from 1936 to 1950 for the purpose of special education of labour, depressed and Kamin classes of the Province has been embodied in another resolution.

The Government are to be asked to appoint a committee of both officials and non-officials (with a majority of the latter) to find effective ways and means for coping with the unemployment problem in the Punjab.—United Press.

NOT A FINANCIAL FAILURE?

Mr. Hadi On Indian Cricket Team's Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.),
October 11.

The Amarnath incident is being investigated by a Committee appointed by the Cricket Control Board, observed Mr. M. Hadi, Organising Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Hyderabad State when interviewed by me after his return from England. He said, he had given a statement to Sir John Beaumont, Chairman of the Inquiry Committee and would relate the facts as he knows them to the Nawab of Bhopal, when called for.

With regard to the tour of the cricket team he said, "the tour has not been a financial failure". Mr. Hadi also paid high tributes to Merchant, Mushtaq Ali Ramaswami, Amarsingh, Dilawar Hussain and Amarnath as in his opinion they were successful. As regards Nissar, he said, Nissar did well but was badly handicapped by wet wickets.

'PATRONISE SWADESHI'

Aney Opens All-India Exhibition At Lucknow

PLEA FOR STATE PROTECTION

LUCKNOW, October 10.

A strong plea to patronise the Swadeshi industry of the country was made by Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, performing the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition here this evening.

He criticised the policy of the Government for the last 15 years in giving "discriminative protection to the Indian industry in order to benefit the British industrialist", and said that the progress of industry in the country would be more slow for some years as the power to give State protection lay in the Central Government.

He exhorted people, therefore, to keep vigilant watch on the coming elections and send such persons to the Legislature as would fight the Government.

Concluding Mr. Aney appealed to the audience to give the same protection to the cottage and other minor industries by using country-made articles to justify their claims to get State protection for big national industries.—United Press.

COMPANIES' BILL FOR ASSEMBLY AGAIN

Amendment Relates To Provident Fund

SIMLA, October 10.

The "United Press" learns Government are making a draft and other amendments in the Companies Law Bill as passed by the Assembly for moving them in the Council of State. One important amendment relates to the Provident Fund. Accordingly, the Bill will be brought back before the Assembly, probably on Wednesday next.—United Press.

SHADOWED BY C. I. D. MEN

Businessman's Complaint To Lahore Police Supdt.

SRINAGAR, October 10.

Professor Abdullah Safdar, a member of the Congress Socialist Party, Lahore, has come down to Srinagar on some personal business. A big contingent of the C.I.D. police is already here in connection with the impending visit of Viceroy and it is said that Professor Abdullah has become the object of surveillance by these officials in 'mufti'. He, therefore, sent a telegram to the Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., Lahore as follows:—

"At the time of my departure for Kashmir, I informed you about the object of my visit. I am carrying on my insurance business here. Men from the Punjab Police unnecessarily follow me and impede my business."—United Press.

LABOUR LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRESTED

Alleged Delivery Of Seditious Speeches

GUNTUR, Oct. 11.

Mr. Sundarayya, Joint Secretary of the Guntur District Congress Committee and Secretary of the Labour Protection League and Trade Union Congress, who visited Tenali yesterday to attend a public workers' meeting, was arrested last night at the Tenali station on his way back to Nellore, under Sec. 124-A and 153-A I.P.C. for delivering alleged seditious speeches at the recent conference in Rajahmundry.

He has taken to Rajahmundry hand-cuffed by the Calcutta Mail to-day.—United Press.

WILL THIYYAS CHANGE FAITH?

LAHORE, October 10.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Trichur (Malabar), a prominent leader of the Thiyyas, has written to say that he will attend the Hindumaha Sabha session and place before it the situation regarding the Thiyya community about whose conversion to other faiths alarming news has appeared recently in the Press.

The Thiyyas are a progressive class in Malabar and in spite of various social disabilities imposed upon them by the caste Hindus, they have progressed tremendously in educational and intellectual achievements, so the news of their severing connection from Hinduism is being considered as alarming.—United Press.

Soviet Airmen's Historic Feat

AWARD OF HONOURS ON COMPLETION OF ARCTIC NORTH SEA ROUTE FLIGHT

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, September 20.

During the past few weeks, the Soviet Union has witnessed a number of air-flights demonstrating to a high degree the skill and daring of Soviet fliers. The latest flight to fill the columns of the press with glowing and enthusiastic accounts is that of Hero of the Soviet Union, V. S. Molokov, and his assistants, Pobezhimov mechanic, A. A. Ritslyand, navigator, and V. I. Mishenkov, second mechanic, who yesterday evening arrived in Moscow at the completion of their historic 26,000 km. flight through the Arctic regions along the air path of the Northern Sea route in the Soviet hydroplane 'USSR N-2.'

At exactly 5-06 o'clock, yesterday evening, the "USSR N-2" landed on the Moscow river front alongside of the especially erected tribune placed in the Moscow Park of Culture and Rest, where Prime Minister V. M. Molotov, Commissars Kaganovitch, Voroshilov and other prominent members and leaders of the Government and Communist Party were awaiting the crew to greet them. As Molokov reported to the Prime Minister, a brilliant display of fireworks was set off on the opposite bank of the river. Later, as the automobiles bearing the flyers and leaders passed through the centre of the city, they were greatly cheered and applauded by the Moscovites who had turned out in huge numbers to welcome them to the city.

A STUDY OF FLIGHT

"The aim of the flight was not to break records," said Molokov. "It was to make a profound study of the air track of the Northern Sea Route. All the bases in the Soviet North were studied and ice explorations carried out." The route of the flight extended over the whole territory of the Soviet extreme North and the Northern Sea route from Bering Strait to the White Sea.

FLIERS HONOURED

All the participants in the flight have been awarded honours through a decree issued by the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Molokov, who is already a bearer of the Order of Lenin, was awarded the Order of the Red Star, and 25,000 rubles. The mechanic Pobezhimov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and 15,000 roubles, while Ritslyand and Mishenkov were given the Order of the Red Banner of Labour and 10,000 rubles each. The "USSR N-2" also carried as passengers, Bergavinov, head of the political administration of the Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route, Balagula and Dubinin, both of the same administration, and Gorbatov, correspondent of the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda," all of whom were decorated with the Badge of Honour.

TURKISH SPORT DELEGATION

A large delegation of Turkish athletes, consisting of 55 persons and headed by Mr. Jevdet Kerim, member of the Central Committee of the Turkish Peoples Party, have arrived in Moscow. The Turkish sportsmen are here to compete with Soviet sportsmen in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. The delegation consists of 25 soccer players, 13 wrestlers, four bicycle racers and six fencers, referees, a doctor and an interpreter.

SOCCER GAME

On September 18th they engaged in a soccer game with the Moscow Dynamo soccer team, in the latter's stadium before a friendly audience of 90,000 spectators, who greeted them with a very warm demonstration of friendship upon their entry upon the field. After a spirited game the Turkish visitors were defeated with a score of 4-0. So popular was this game that the director of the stadium administration reports that he had received over two million applications for tickets to the stadium on that date, and that requests came from as far away as the capital of Kazakhstan.

The visitors are to participate in a 100 km. bicycle road race and in a large boxing and wrestling match to be staged on September 20th, and will later engage Soviet teams in Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa in soccer games.

YOUTHS' DUTY TO MOTHERLAND

Aney's Exhortation To Lucknow Students

LUCKNOW, October 10.

Mr. Aney addressed a large gathering of students this evening at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall while inaugurating the Lucknow branch of the All-India Students' Federation.

In the course of his speech he dwelt upon the virtues of the youth movement in the country and exhorted students to work collectively for the emancipation of their Motherland.—United Press

Why Jawaharlal Was Made King Canute?

MAHATMA IN LIGHTER VEIN: A SEGAON VILLAGE SCENE

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

When Pandit Jawaharlal was here (Poona) the other day "en route" to Madras, he spent two or three hours at Segaon, without however getting as much of that time as he wanted with Gandhiji. He knew that Miraben had been ill and so greeted her with the words: "How are you now? I hear you have not been behaving yourself." "You are right," she said, "but I have been behaving myself for a week or so and have just got ready to nurse others who are not behaving themselves." As a matter of fact there are now two beds in the verandah and that little cottage in Segaon with patients suffering not from simple malaria but some kind of enteric fever. A suggestion for their removal to the hospital was made, but Gandhiji simply turned it down, insisting on nursing the patients himself, sponging them, giving them wet-sheet packs, hip-baths and so on. And he was in the midst of these operations, when Panditji with Rajendrababu and the Sardar arrived, with the result that they had to keep waiting for a good deal of the time set apart for them. "If you have no time," said the Sardar in his characteristic way, "we had better go." And Gandhiji smilingly explained how difficult it had been with the patients he had on hand. "But," said Pandit Jawaharlal, "isn't it like King Canute trying to stop the waves, or like someone else trying to mop the tide?" "That is why we have made You the King Canute," said Gandhiji, "so that you may do it better than others." "But is there no better way? Must you do all these things yourself?" "Who else is to do it? If you go to the village nearby you will find that out of 600 people there 300 are ill. Are they all to go to the hospital? We have to learn to treat ourselves. We are suffering for our own sins. You must have seen in the series of articles Pyarelal has written on the water problem in Bengal that we have brought on all the diseases like malaria, cholera, and the rest ourselves. How are we to teach these poor villagers except by personal example?"

TOWARDS MILITARY DICTATORSHIP?

Poland Fears Aggression From Russia

WARSAW, (By Air Mail)

Plans drawn up by General Ridz-Smigly, Poland's strong man in collaboration with his economic expert Col. Adam Koe former President of the Bank of Poland will when put into force shortly make Poland an absolute dictatorship.

General Ridz-Smigly intends to follow the footsteps of his grim old master, Pilsudski under him he served in the War of Independence. A manifesto has been drawn which will explain to the public the necessity of suppressing all political parties whether right or left and substituting a military dictatorship instead. As the memory of Pilsudski is revered and Ridz-Smigly was nominated by the Polish Liberator as his successor, there will not be very much opposition to the plan.

General Ridz-Smigly has determined on these steps not because he wants the power but because of his increasing anxiety over a possible war between Russia and Germany and the possibility of his country being involved. He is determined to keep out if possible and to do so he must have absolute control to make his preparations.—United Press.

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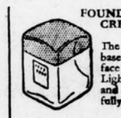

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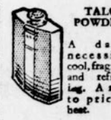

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C.J.o

Nationalism Fast Becoming Religion Of Masses

Madame Wadia Interprets Philosophy Of Life In East At P. E. N. Congress

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.
(By Air Mail).

Madame Sophia Wadia the Indian delegate to the P. E. N. Congress spoke on "The Place of Philosophy in the Life of the Masses," the subject which the India Centre had proposed for consideration. Her speech, as requested, had been prepared in English, French and Spanish. Several Buenos Aires papers gave the Spanish version in full. The following are extracts from the English text:—

Friends,—Coming from the other side of the world, from the most ancient seat of learning in the hoary East, I bring to you greetings of a special kind from India ever famous for its idealism and its deep spirituality. In that land of Philosophy we learn to salute each other, morning and evening, as Souls—many sparks of the One Universal Spirit, identical in essence and in substance.

FROM GANDHI AND TAGORE.

I also bring to you greetings from no less personages than the two greatest Indians "Mahatma Gandhi"—the Saint, and "Rabindranath Tagore"—the Seer. On the eve of my departure from India both sent telegrams of farewell to me. Gandhi wired:

"My good wishes accompany Madame Sophia Wadia in her mission."

And Tagore:

"Madame Wadia carries India's greetings to distant shores and will help to tie the bonds of fellowship between the dreamers of dreams and the singers of songs of the New World and the Old."

The topic selected by us is therefore suitable not only because it comes from India, but also because it comes to this gathering of men and women who aspire to use their influence for the spiritual regeneration of the whole Race. We in India are not only staunch believers in the abstract power of philosophy, but also in its power as a practical instrument to be used in our daily lives and in our hourly toils. But without any further introduction, let me present to you my theme, and I do so full of hope that you will discuss it, and happy to know that some at least of our colleagues here assembled have similar views to those we hold in India as has been apparent from the discussions already heard.

NATIONALISM.

It is a truism to state that men and women in their millions live without any objective in life, without any goal to attain. And yet, each one, a peasant as well as a prostitute, lives according to some ideas which however vague and shadowy are innate in their very consciousnesses. These innate intuitions persist, and how much so ever they are hemmed in by outer environment and worldly events, they do not fail to assert themselves from time to time. Outer influences from religion, from science, from literature, penetrate their minds and hearts and unbeknown to them affect their outlook on the world and their behaviour with others, though the intuitive urge is still there. A more direct influence is that of politics; Nationalism has now become the religion of the masses, especially in the western hemisphere; it is fast becoming the religion of vast numbers in the entire East. Politicians are in a position to wield their power directly on the mind of the masses. Be they over-bearing dictators or persuasive democrats they are looked upon by the masses as practical instruments for the improvement and betterment of life; and so politicians have to-day a greater following than popes and bishops, or doctors and engineers, or even poets and novelists.

POWER OF POLITICIANS.

The power and influence of the politician is so great that popes and bishops, and many men of science as of letters, become his servile instruments.

Idealists in every country, be they scientists or artists or philosophers, are beginning to recognise that unless the politician himself becomes an idealist and broadens his vision and deepens his insight the religion of nationalism will destroy the nations and therefore civilization itself.

"TABOO OBSCENE LITERATURE"

Last April a Conference was held in India which resulted in the formation of the All-India Literary Association. It was presided over by India's revered leader, the world-famous Gandhiji. In his Presidential Address he urged the importance of cultivating acquaintance with all literatures which would promote communal unity, morality and valour. He launched a most salutary attack upon erotic literature which he characterized as highly objectionable and when it partook of the obscene, he declared, it was wholly to be eschewed. Further he said, here are his actual words: "If I had the power I should taboo this thing from our literature. In the same manner I should taboo all literatures calculated to promote communalism, fanaticism ill-will and hatred among individuals, classes or races." Now, such a policy and such a programme may not find approval on the part of all present here, but it is a line of thought not to be easily an idea worthy of our best, most and summarily disposed of. It is sympathetic and quiet meditation.

GENERAL SEATS IN PROV. ASSEMBLY

Date For Nominations Fixed By C. P. Govt. In Nov.

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Central Provinces Government have issued the following communique to-day:—

"It is expected that 20th November 1936 will be fixed for nominations to the general seats in the Provincial Assembly reserved for members of the scheduled castes and the 21st of November for the scrutiny of nominations. The poll of scheduled castes electors in the constituencies, in which more than four candidates are nominated will probably held on the 1st of December, 1936. The dates finally fixed will be announced later.

"Nominations for seats in the Provincial Assembly other than the seats reserved for members of the scheduled castes will probably take place in the first week of January 1937. The final poll in the constituencies in which seats are reserved for members of the scheduled castes and the poll in other constituencies will take place on dates to be fixed later between the 1st and 21st of February 1937".—A. P.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

State Secretary Ordered To Pay Company's Costs Only

PATNA, Oct. 9.

The Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Noor and Varma of the Patna High Court delivered judgment to-day in the case filed by the Kutchwar Lime-stone Works Ltd. against the State Secretary. Mr. Williams I. C. S., Collector of Shahabad, the Managing Director and the Manager of the Kalyanpur Lime Works Ltd.

The Kutchwar Lime-stone Works Ltd, the original lessees of the Murli hill, Shahabad, had been given notice of forfeiture of the lease by the State Secretary the lessor, in April 1934 whereupon the Kutchwar Company sued the State Secretary for the declaration that the lease had not been forfeited and an injunction against the alleged interference with rights under the lease. The suit was decreed by the High Court on appeal in February 1935.

Thereafter it was alleged by the Kutchwar Company that the Kalyanpur Company were removing lime-stone from one of the quarries as new lessees from the State Secretary with the connivance of the Secretary and the Collector of Shahabad.

"INJUNCTION DISOBEYED"

It was further alleged that the State Secretary and the Collector had committed contempt of court by thus disobeying the injunction order inasmuch as they were recognising the removal of lime-stone even after the decree and the Managing Director and the Manager had aided and abetted in the contempt with full knowledge of the injunction order.

At the hearing all the parties were called upon and expressed their willingness to apologise if the Court thought that their action amounted to contempt of court though it was urged that in fact there was no contempt.

In the judgment the Court held that the parties were clearly guilty of contempt but in view of the offer of apology and assurances, their Lordships did not inflict any punishment beyond ordering the payment of the costs of the Kutchwar Company. Half of the costs is to be paid by the Secretary and the remaining half by the Managing Director and Kalyanpur Company.—United Press.

KARACHI OBSERVES CHILDREN'S DAY

Municipal Executive Takes Stock Of Progress Of Primary Education In City

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

Children Day was celebrated here when a large procession of the boys of all the Municipal Schools marched through the main roads and ended at recreation ground opposite the Municipal Fire Brigade.

Various schools joined in the programme which included cub rally, 'Lazem' drill by girls and a mimic battle. The Deputy Mayor who presided distributed the prizes.

Presenting his report the Administrative Officer of the School Board said that the Municipal Primary Schools are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the city. The Children's Day was observed with a view to afford opportunities to the children of almost all localities and communities to come together and take part in the common function of this kind.

Dealing with the primary education in the city he said that according to the census of 1931, out of the total population of 2,47,792, in the municipal area 37,169 are children of school going age, that is between 6 and 11 years. Of this number 17,683 pupils are learning in 129 municipal schools alone. Besides, there are 54 approved schools and 9,458 pupils are learning in them. There are 15 Islamia (Mulla) Boys' schools situated in Lyari and 1,400 pupils are taking advantage of them. Thus, in all 28,491 pupils, that is 75 per cent. of the total pupils, are getting primary education. I must admit this percentage is not very encouraging. The aim of primary education is to confer adequate literacy on its pupils and it has also been stated in the Hortog Committee Report that the primary education should be so designed, to produce the capacity to use an intelligent vote. I therefore appeal to the people, more especially the illiterate poor and backward classes who have acquired the right of franchise in the forthcoming reforms beneficial to their interests, to realise the advantages of literacy and cause their children to attend the primary schools with the hope of giving them the benefit of the same.

Referring to the expenditure side he said the total expenditure incurred in the year 1935/36 amounted to Rs. 7,03,144,40.2 percent of which came to us in the form of Government grant. Of this expenditure, about Rs. 95,000 have been given away towards grants to approved schools.

The school board has introduced compulsory scheme in Lyari for boys only since January 1930 and it is making fairly satisfactory progress, although it is slow. There are fifty schools including the Islamia and approved schools and 5,000 pupils attending them in that area. The expenditure on this amounted Rs. 72,977 in the year 1935/36.—(A. P.)

INVESTITURE OF GWALIOR RULER

GWALIOR, Oct. 9.

Brisk preparations are being made in Gwalior, Maharaja Scindia's Capital, in honour of the Investiture of His Highness the Maharaja on the November, 2, with ruling powers. The Viceroy will visit Gwalior and personally invest His Highness. His Excellency will as at present arranged, arrive at Gwalior on the 1st November and remain till the 5th November.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary under the signature of the Home Member, Col. Sir Hashmatullah Khan, was issued in four languages announcing a general holiday at Gwalior from the 2nd to the 12th November and in the districts for 6 days.—United Press.

The Baroda Government has launched a scheme for the electrification of Petlad Taluka. Two new licences are granted at Kadi and Kalol.

TIME-KEEPER'S WIDOW GETS Rs. 8,000

High Court Reduces Amount In Appeal By G. I. P. Railway

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

At the Nagpur High Court today the Chief Justice, Sir Gilbert Stone, and Mr. Justice Pollock passed a decree for Rs. 8,000 against the Secretary of State for India in Council representing the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Sripad Dattatraya Godbole, employed as a temporary timekeeper at Multai, was killed in an accident which occurred on the 17th of October, 1935 in the tunnel between Chichonda and Teegaon stations on the Nagpur-Itarsi route. A passenegr train collided against a trolley in which the deceased along with the Permanent Way Inspector was travelling, and as a result of the impact he sustained serious injuries which proved fatal.

WIDOW'S SUIT

Mrs. Rukhminibai, wife of the deceased, brought a suit in "form pauperis" for damages against the Secretary of State for India representing the G. I. P. Railway alleging that the railway accident resulting in her husband's death was due to gross negligence on the part of the railway employees.

The additional District Judge, Betul passed a decree in favour of Mrs. Rukhminibai Godbole for a sum of Rs. 26 150 as damages.

In the appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India in Council in the High Court their Lordships admitted the claim for damages, reduced the amount payable to Mrs. Godbole and passed a decree for Rs. 8,000 payable by the G. I. P. Railway as damages.—A. P.

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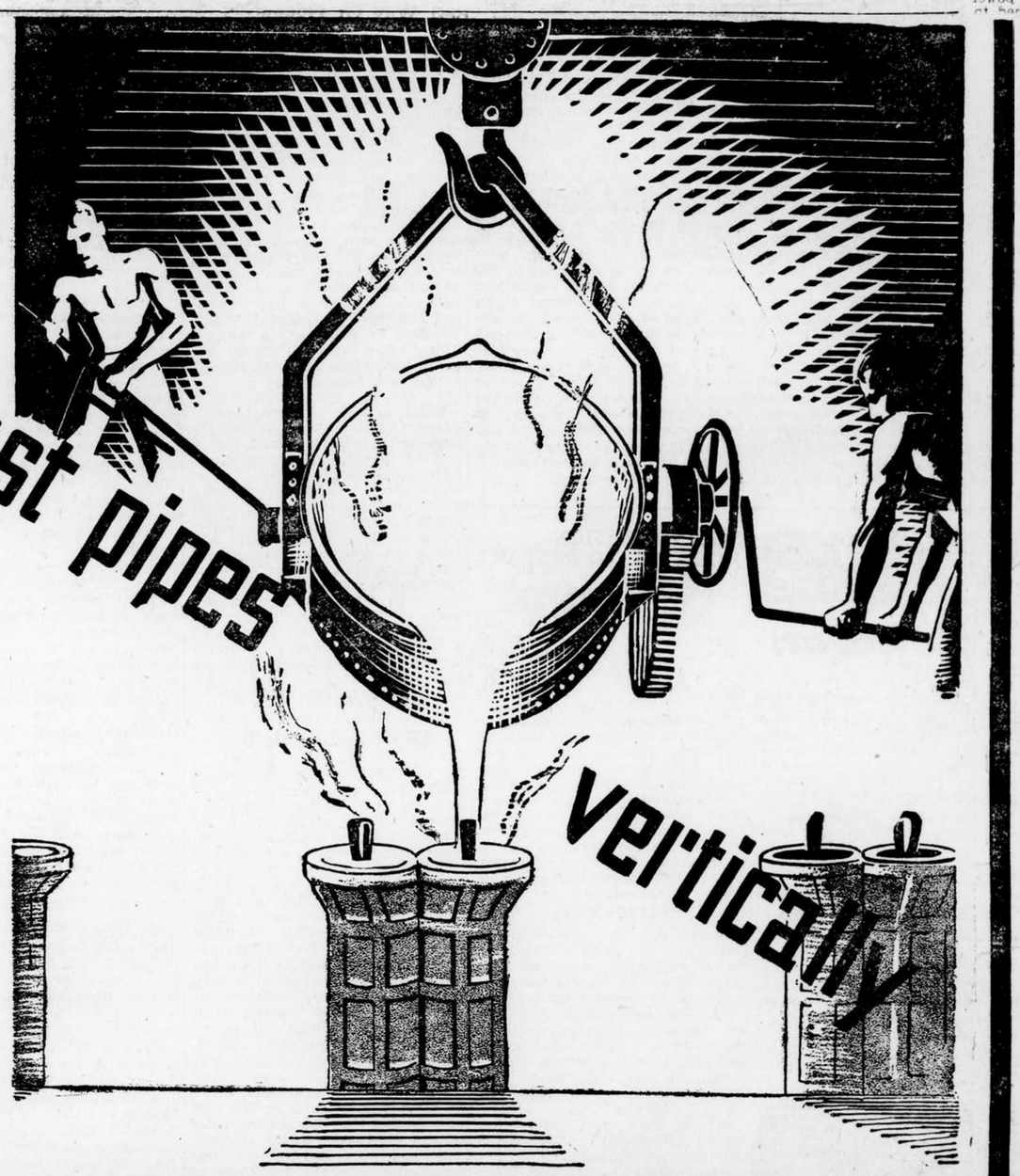

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Chief Justice Disagrees With Justice B. J. Wadia

Oral Judgment In Motion For Injunction Against Reserve Bank Directors

In the case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani challenges the election of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw to be Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and asked for an interlocutory injunction, Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, said in his oral judgment:

This is an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia refusing to grant an interlocutory injunction. The plaintiff's case as disclosed in the plaint is shortly this. He says that two persons, the 2nd defendant and the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, were, on the 12th November, 1935, improperly declared to have been elected Directors of the Reserve Bank, that five persons had to be elected Directors at that election, and the plaintiff was the sixth, that is to say, he obtained the sixth highest number of votes, so that if any of the previous five were disqualified, the plaintiff says he was elected, and he asks for various declarations to the effect that Defendant No. 2 and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were not validly elected, and that the plaintiff was validly elected, and an injunction to restrain the 2nd defendant from acting as a Director.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE

The basis of the plaintiff's case appears to be section, 10 (2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. That sub-section, so far as material for the present purpose, provides that no two persons who are Directors of the same private company may be Directors (that is, of the Reserve Bank) or members of the same Local Board at the same time. The plaintiff says, and the fact is not disputed that the 2nd defendant and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were both Directors of a private company from the year 1930 until the date of Mr. Dinshaw's death on the 3rd January, 1936, and he says therefore, that they were not qualified to be elected Directors in November 1935. The learned Judge, if I correctly understand his judgment, held that the disqualification in Section 10 to (2) only applies after election. In order to secure nomination each of the candidates had to sign a declaration stating "I am not disqualified for election to the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India under Section 10 of the Act". The learned Judge, I gather, thinks that the declaration was correct, because they were eligible for election, but they could not actually act as Directors if both of them were elected, because both being Directors of the same private company, they could not both be Directors.

'PRIMAFACIE' VIEW

It is only necessary, of course, to deal with the question of the construction of the Act so far as material for the purposes of this motion. But prima facie, my view is not in accordance with that taken by the learned judge. I do not see how a person who, under a Statute may not be a Director, may nevertheless be elected a Director. My present view is that neither of these persons was competent to be elected as a Director if the other was elected at the same time, and I am not prepared, as at present advised, to accept Mr. Coltman's argument that the declaration was one which ought to have been made.

NO INJUNCTION

But assuming that view of the Act is right, and assuming, for the present purpose, that the second defendant was not properly elected as a Director of the Bank, ought we to grant an interloutory injunction? In my opinion, we ought not. The plaintiff shows no damage which cannot be compensated in the ordinary way. It is plain that all we could do on this motion is to restrain the 2nd defendant from acting. We cannot possibly remove him from being a Director, still less can we put the plaintiff in his place. It would be no benefit to the plaintiff to restrain the 2nd defendant from acting, provided that the suit is tried with reasonable promptitude.

COST OF MOTION AND APPEAL

I think the plaintiff ought to have an opportunity of getting the trial of the suit expedited. The defendants are both quite willing to assist in expediting the trial, and I think the proper order to make is to give liberty to the plaintiff or the defendants to apply for the expedition of the trial, and in the meantime not to grant an injunction. But I think that the costs of the motion and the costs of the appeal ought to be reserved for the Judge to deal with, with liberty to the parties to apply in case the summons in the suit is not served. That is a variation of the order made by the learned Judge, who directed the plaintiff to pay the costs of the motion.

With reference to the preliminary objection taken, that no appeal lies, I think that an appeal lies under Order XLIII.

JUSTICE RANGNEKAR'S NOTE

Mr. Justice Rangnekar concurring with the Chief Justice said:—As to the preliminary objection raised on behalf of the respondents that there is appeal in this matter, I have some difficulty in holding that in every case where an injunction is refused the order will do not amount to a judgment within the meaning of Clause 15 of the Letters Patent. Obviously there are many cases in which a refusal of an injunction decides the suit or would decide the suit, and therefore the practice has been in such cases to stand over the motion to the hearing, and expedite the hearing of the suit. In such cases it is difficult to see why the refusal of an injunction would not amount to a judgment. On the merits I agree to the order proposed by the learned Chief Justice. But I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion on the construction of the relevant Sections and regulations which have been referred to in the course of the argument before us, nor on the merits, and I reserve to myself the right to consider these Sections and regulations, should the matter come before me hereafter. Assuming all that the appeallant has said, both as to the Statute and Regulations and on the facts, to be correct, in my opinion he has failed to make out a case for an injunction.

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SAHARA

NADIAD MISSION HOSPITAL TO RESTART

(From Our Correspondent)

KAIRA, Oct. 8.

Nadiad Mission Hospital will shortly commence working under the able supervision of the well-known American missionary physician and surgeon, Dr. H. C. Aldrich.

Dr. Aldrich used to work in this hospital in collaboration with Dr. A. Kopran, prior to the closing of this missionary Hospital. This missionary Hospital was doing very useful work in the province under the supervision of Dr. Kopran, who has now retired after 26 years of strenuous service to humanity. Reopening of such a missionary hospital will really be a boon to the afflicted.

JHABUA DAY

'Jhabua day' was celebrated at Dakor and a meeting was held, when resolutions congratulating brave fighters of Jhabua and condemning the unjust actions of the authorities, were passed. A resolution requesting the council of administration, agency authorities and the Governor-General to redeem the just grievances of Jhabua workers also saw the light of the day.

'Gandhi Jayanti' is being celebrated throughout the district with great enthusiasm.

It is reliably understood that Gandhiji will visit Kaira District, when he comes to Ahmedabad on the occasion of Gujarati Sahitya Sammelan.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Another Secret Circular!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While touring in the villages of Karnatak, I came across another of those secret circulars, which the Government appears to be issuing to all subordinate officers, with a view to hamper and obstruct the work of the Congress in connection with the forthcoming elections. This particular circular is a cyclostyled Kanarese document issued by a Mamlatdar in a Taluka in the Bijapur District, to all police patels. The following is the exact literal translation of the same:—

CIRCULAR.

This should be treated as confidential.

From

The Mamlatdar & First Class Magistrate.

Taluka———

To

The Police Patel.

ORDER.

In accordance with the Circular No. Conf. 168 dated 28/7/36, issued by the Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, you are herewith required to report immediately, about any meetings on current political issues taking place in your village, giving full details about the names of the president, the speaker, and of the people participating in the same etc. There must be no negligence in the execution of this order.

1-8-36.

Sd.

Mamlatdar & Mgte. I Class. Pol

No. ——— --

Circular.

There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the circular as I am in possession of a photo copy of the same and will be prepared to produce it if required.

Of course, the circular nowhere mentions the elections; but then why have the Government grown so nervous now, about meetings on "Current Politics," in the villages, as to issue confidential circulars about the same? No one has of late heard of any "subversive" propaganda being carried on in the villages of Karnatak. The only politics that is being carried into the villages to-day is that connected with the Congress propaganda in relation with the forthcoming elections. It is obvious that it is against this lawful activity that this secret circular is directed.

On the one hand the Viceroy is hailing the new constitution as "India's great step towards democracy," and is promising to interprete it with "a liberal and sympathetic, mind." On the other hand, the Government is mobilising its entire bureaucratic machineries to hamper and obstruct even the constitutional political work which the Congress is doing in connection with the elections, as has been proved by the exposure of a number of secret circulars elsewhere in India. Is this a foretaste of what is to come? This is how "free" elections are going to lead to the "democracy" of the new constitution!

What will be the people's answer? The peasants in the villages of Karnatak have gone through two C. D. Movements and have proved their mettle. They would not be cowed down by these crude attempts to curtail their rights. They will assert themselves in spite of informers and police intimidations, hold there election meeting and ensure an overwhelming support for the Congress. To defeat this reactionary game of the Government, to wreck the slave constitution by achieving a sweeping Congress victory at the polls—that must be the people's answer.—Yours, etc.,

"CONGRESS WORKER."

An Objectionable Ban

To The Editor of "The Chronicle',

Sir,—The shameless prejud ce —to use the mildest adjective—against an Indian sportsman of the type of Fali Billimoria, (an Indian of not only refined but fair-looking community) entertained by the South Africans, should not only be vigorously condemned, as you are aptly doing through your widely circulated paper, but should be seriously taken notice of, especially when the South African Delegation is with us. Even Negro sportsmen in Europe are treated better than Indians in the circle of sports, but a Parsi champion of no mean order has met with an insult and rebuff which is intolerable and should be resented by the whole of India and sporting circles, and as it is said that the present chief of the delegation, under his official capacity in his country was responsible for the rejection of Billimoria's contract, and when fortunately he is with us study'ng India, it is imperative that the matter with other grievances and disabilities under which our countrymen are placed in his country, should be brought to h s notice and fully discussed. Mere exchange of sweet words and courtesies at parties and dinners would not help our cause and differences, nor mitigate rank injustice done to Indians in their country even in every-day life as the enthusiasm temporarily encouraged in the hearts of the delegation will evaporate no sooner they return to their motherland, just as the sweet promises and pledges of our rulers for freedom and self-Government, given solemnly at the time of wars, do not only, after the wars, evaporate but more stringent measures, and curtailment of civic liberties of the people and the press are fearlessly indulged in—Yours, etc.,

R. T. GOVERNOR.

635, Wadia Mansion, Dadar, Bombay.

About Hospitals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From 1926 to 1934 Bombay and its charitable minded citizens have been kept busy spending time and money over collections, balls, cabarets and fetes in connection with the Governor's Hospital Building Fund and the Hospital Maintenance Fund. It is, therefore, very disturbing to feel that, inspite of all conscientious efforts hospitals are still most inefficiently conducted in Bombay. A statement from Dr. Harden, M.D., a man of position, integrity and a personality flowing to the brim with the spirit of true fellowship in connection with the internal management of St. George's Hospital makes one wonder what is being done in the matter. One knows that the question was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council at some length, but one also knows on facts that the Surgeon-General, on whose report the Council so much depends for its decision, has not consulted Dr. Harden at all in his enquiry. No enquiry based on real justice can possibly be called an enquiry, if both the accusor and the accused are not consulted. Let us, therefore, hope that before the enquiry is made public, Dr. Harden, who is willing to make a sworn statement about the Hospital should be questioned and the matter thrashed out with absolute impartiality. This is not a problem that affects anybody's prestige, but is a problem where suffering humanity is involved.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Gujerat Journalists—Awake!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of "Bombay Chronicle" I have several times stressed the need of a Gujerat Journalists Association.

After three months incessant propaganda, personal and in the press, the journalists in Baroda have been successful in forming their own association. As the convener and provisional secretary I had to suffer from certain difficulties. I had to coax and cajole a few to join our association. Thanks to the warm response of my brethren, we have been able to form an association, fairly representative of all sections.

I am prompted to pen this letter because in the issue of "Chronicle" of October 8 I read news like—"Walk out from Government Tea Party—Pressmen in Poona Council Hall Incident; "No facilities for pressmen in Hyderabad"; "Assembly President's action against "Patrika" Correspondent Deplored"—To read such three important news in a day's paper would open one's eyes to the handicaps of journalists. In Ahmedabad, recently, journalists were made to pay for a lecture of Mr. Kriplani. These and many other incidents must bring home to all journalists the need of organisations everywhere for maintaining the high standard of journalism. The news agency correspondents are also expected to co-operate with other journalists in all ways to make its voice more effective.

Will the journalists of Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and other places form their Union, preparing a ground for Gujerat Journalists Association.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKALAL B. KAPASI.

Baroda, Oct. 7.

Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We would point out that your correspondent, "Qui Vive" in his letter published in to-day's issue of your paper is in error in stating that this Company is charging 5 annas per unit for energy used for lighting. The rate is 4-1/2 annas per unit.

We shall be much obliged if you will kindly give this equal publicity to that accorded to your correspondent's letter.—Yours, etc.,

For Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS' TOUR

Elaborate Programme Set For Dr. Wright And Sir John Russel

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

An elaborate tour programme has been drawn up for Sir John Russel and Dr. N. C. Wright, two British agricultural and Animal Husbandry experts who will arrive in Bombay on November 4. Both of them arrive in Delhi on November 6 and stay there till the 17th, on which date Dr. Wright visits places around Delhi, namely, Rohtak and Karnal. From Hissar Dr. Wright proceeds to Lahore and other places in the Punjab. He will be in Peshawar on 20th, Karachi on 29th, Bombay Presidency from 2nd to 12th December, in Southern India including Hyderabad State from 13th December to 6th of January 1937, arriving at Nagpur on 8th and Calcutta on 11th January. After his tour in Bengal and Bihar during January 1937, Dr. Wright returns to Delhi on 4th February, visits Muttra, Agra, Bhopal, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Shillong, Pandu, Darjeeling and Purnea during the month of February. In March the tour will be confined to towns in the U.P. like Lucknow, Bareilly, Kathgodam, Bhowali, Kuktesar and Moradabad. Dr. Wright completes his tour on March 20 on his final return to the Government of India Headquarters.

RUSSEL'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Sir John Russel, on the other hand, stays in Delhi till 15th November and before the month runs out, visits Agra, Moradabad, Nagina, Shahjahanpur in U. P. Lahore (25th) and Rohri, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Karachi in Sind From Karachi, he will proceed to Bombay by steamer arriving there on December 4 visits Poona (5th) and Sholapur (10th) and arrives Madras (15th). After touring through the states of Mysore, Travancore, and Hyderabad, Sir John arrives at Nagpur on January 7 visits Akola, Bhusawal, Khandwa, Indore, Allahabad and reaches Calcutta on January 15. In Bengal he visits Bankura, Chinsura and returns to Delhi on January 24.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research meets in Delhi from 25th to 31st January. Sir John visits Karnal Rohtak, Lahore, Lyallpur, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and visits Assam during the last week of February and returns to Delhi about the 1st of March 1937.—United Press.

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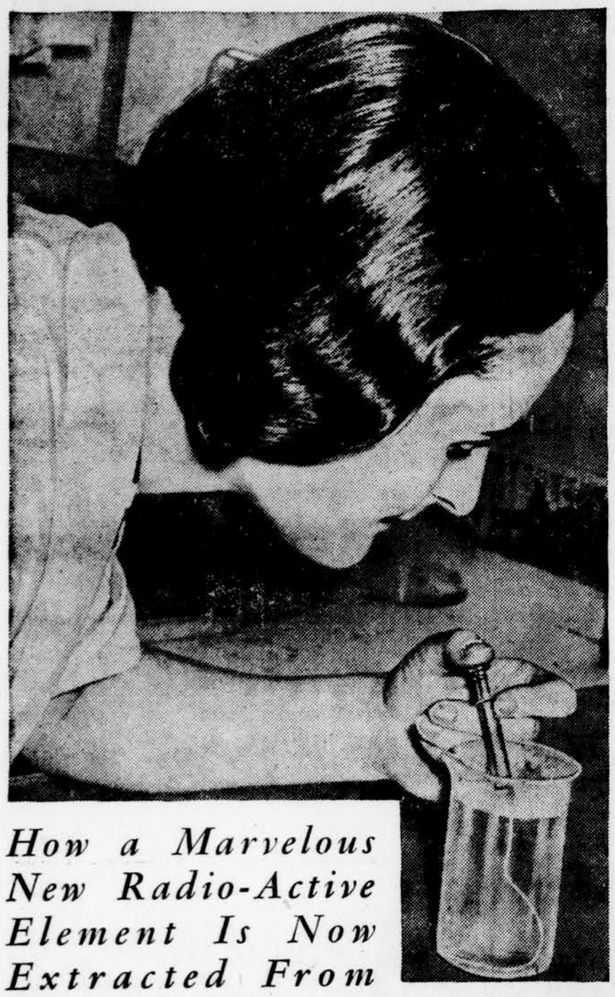
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Will "Mesothorin" Replace Radium?



How a Marvelous New Radio-Active Element Is Now Extracted From Monazite Sand of India

MESOTHORIN, a radio-active element, discovered by the German scientist, Prof. Otto Hahn, is being employed successfully in experiments, in industry, but even more so in medicine, such as in internal therapy, which concerns itself with the treatment of three-dimensional foci of disease; in surface therapy, as in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, and in the ray-treatment of disease connected with the metabolism of the blood and of tissue.

The popular mind has grasped the idea of radium rays, and consequently, that of radiation of radio-active substances, among which mesothorin has a definite place. Radium radiation and mesothorin radiation are entirely equivalent. Even more unfamiliar than the foregoing is, undoubtedly, the fact that the mesothorin is extracted from monazite sand brought from India and from the so-called rare earths, and that furthermore, 25 kilograms of monazite sand yield one ten-millionth of a gram of mesothorin.

To recover this amount is about as great a task as finding a needle in a haystack. The miracle is accomplished in part by a trick—a relatively small amount of barium salt being added to the decomposed monazite sand, and in part by the art of fractional crystallization. In the first stage, the mesothorin associates with the barium, and is carefully separated from the other matter. Next, more and more mesothorin must be concentrated in a decreasing bulk of crystals. After hundreds of fractional crystallizations, which represent three quarters of a year's work, a point is reached at which the greater part of the mesothorin, combined with a few milligrams of barium, is obtained. Much brain and manual labor must be expended, tons of chemicals are required before the finished mesothorin is available.

In spite of all this, mesothorin is cheaper than radium, with which it competes in many fields. What is the explanation? Merely this, that science and effort have succeeded in finding uses for all of the components of monazite sand. In this manner it is possible to charge the high costs of handling the monazite sand against a variety of products, the share borne by mesothorin sand being a very minimum one.

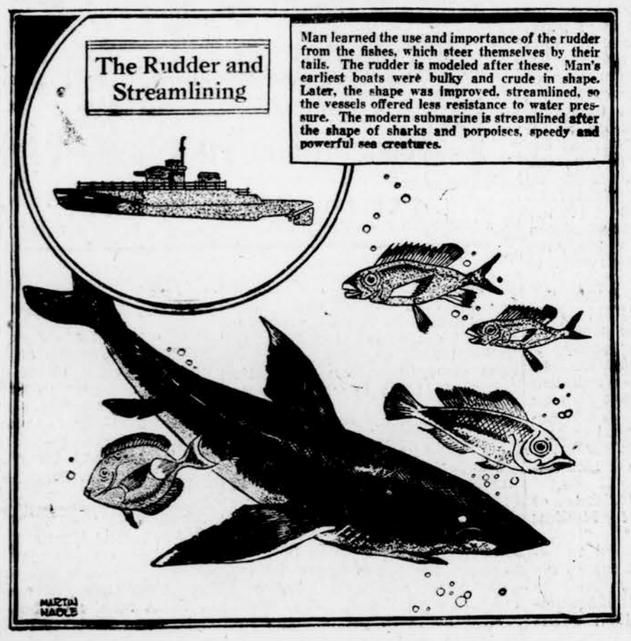
In order to prepare enough radiating-matter to treat one cancer patient, 50,000 kilograms of monazite sand must be condensed. In other words, it can be stated that when mesothorin is employed in radiating, it is not consumed in the sense in which, for instance, medicine is consumed.

Regarding the relative prices of mesothorin and radium, it is interesting to note that an equivalent amount of mesothorin radiating power as compared with a like amount of radium is cheaper than the latter by $22.50. Taking into account the respective stabilities of the two substances, it is found, furthermore, that: for the same amount of money, 100 milligrams of mesothorin can be purchased against 62 milligrams of radium. In the course of the first ten years, the 100 milligrams of mesothorin are good for 8,000,000 milligram-hours, while the 62 milligrams of radium are good for not more than 5,400,000 milligram hours. Assuming an average of 5,000 milligram hours for the treatment given a cancer patient by radiation, physicians can, in the first ten years, treat 1,760 patients with mesothorin, but only 1,080 patients with an amount of radium at the same price. Only after a period of fifty years does the radium overtake the lead gained by the mesothorin. After this, the radium retains its lead indefinitely. The foregoing figures indicate further that within the first ten years, a radiation treatment with mesothorin represents $2.00, expressed in terms of money, against $4.35 when radium is used.

Left: A Laboratory Photograph Graphically Picturing the Making of the New Radio-Active Element Which Is Shown as a Slender, White Stick Bending Down in the Precipitation Bath.

Right: Removing a Capsule Filled with Mesothorin from Its Lead Container, the Operator Being Protected by a Screen of Lead.

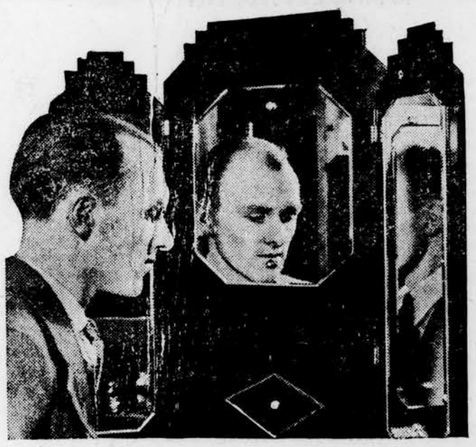
Nature Invented It First


The Rudder and Streamlining
Man learned the use and importance of the rudder from the fishes, which steer themselves by their tails. The rudder is modeled after these. Man's earliest boats were bulky and crude in shape. Later, the shape was improved, streamlined, so the vessels offered less resistance to water pressure. The modern submarine is streamlined after the shape of sharks and porpoises, speedy and powerful sea creatures.
MARTIN HADDEN

Salt for Heat Prostrations

ADDING salt to one's beer has long been practiced in certain circles as a means of keeping cool on hot days. This old-fashioned precaution was given medical support recently at a clinic by Doctor Roy McClure. According to this physician, the use of salt tablets with drinking water is a cheap and safe form of insurance against heat prostration.

Doctor McClure especially advises the use of this old-time remedy in plants where workers are exposed to severe heat from furnaces, blasting machines, etc. He stated, as quoted in The Forecast, that at one large automobile factory the number of heat prostrations during the summer dropped from four hundred to five cases per day after these tablets had been made available at the plant's drinking fountains.



A Talking Mirror

THERE is an old conundrum in which the guesser is asked the following question: What is the difference between a mirror and a thoughtless person? The answer is, in case you cannot guess it correctly: A mirror reflects without speaking and a thoughtless person speaks without reflecting.

There is today, however, a type of mirror that not only reflects, but talks as well to all who come within its range. This device is designed as a vending-machine, the inventor getting his idea from the fact that a mirror attracts practically everyone. This explains why slot-machines are usually equipped with mirrors, as a convenience to make sales while women powder their noses and men adjust their neckties.

The talking mirror conceals an automatic phonograph which is set in operation by body capacity. Whenever a person steps up to the mirror he comes within the range of a hidden rigid metal loop which, through a new patented device, causes a relay to close a circuit thereby starting the phonograph.

The output of the phonograph goes through two stages of amplification and is emitted from the loud-speaker at the base of the mirror. Any kind of advertising talks or other selections can, of course, be given. The device also has other uses as well, such as turning on lights in store windows.

The Illustration at the Upper Left Shows the Talking Mirror as Seen by an Approaching Person. Below Is Pictured the Mechanism of the Talking Mirror, Showing from Right to Left, the Metal Hoop, the Amplifier and the Loud-Speaker, Which Is Mounted Behind a Panel.

The Bluefish

BLUEFISH, savage wolves of the deep, are wanderers and usually travel in large schools, devouring and destroying everything before them. One observer says that a single bluefish can devour or destroy a thousand other fish in a single day. Their attack is so vicious that all smaller fish flee before them. They have been known to drive schools of menhaden up on the beaches where they were piled a foot and more deep.

The bluefish first appear in mid-March off the coast of the Carolinas, and work northward as the weather gets warmer. The run continues off the New England coast until the middle of October. Then they disappear, and no one has yet discovered where they go.

The average weight of the bluefish is from three to six pounds. A century ago, it was not an uncommon occurrence when a fisherman hauled in a fifty-pound fish. Today the largest bluefish seldom runs over twenty pounds.

The bluefish is justly famous for its flavor, which is sweet and savory. Its peculiar feeding habits no doubt accounts for this.

How You Can Feel an Eclipse of the Sun

WHENEVER an eclipse of the sun occurs, scientists are too busy watching the phenomenon to observe its effects upon human beings. Later this phase of an eclipse may be made a subject of investigation.

It is a well-known fact that many phases of the weather exert a powerful influence on the human system. The reason for this is not yet fully understood. For example, the east wind, an evil monster of ancient mythology, affects some persons to the extent of making them ill. There are other persons who can feel the approach of a thunder-storm which so upsets them physically when it breaks that they become ill.

Since ancient times man has felt the effect of solar eclipses, first accepting them as signs of disaster. As the black bite in the sun grew larger and larger and the sunlight became an eerie green and then an ashen gray the people believed that an evil dragon, lurking in the heavens, was devouring the sun.

The sun, according to Norse legends, was driven across the skies by charioteers with monstrous wolves in pursuit.

Among other races an eclipse of the sun signified that the solar orb had been captured by some monster of evil and the only way the giver of life and light could be freed was by making noises. The ancient Chinese chanted and pounded on gongs. The natives of Greenland stood on the roofs of their huts and beat on kettles and pans to drive away "evil spirits."

A Seventeenth Century Drawing Picturing a Total Solar Eclipse.

Observers in the wilds have recorded that during a solar eclipse the most savage animals of the jungle crouched in terror or slunk away in fear to hide in the shadows.

During the eclipse of May 9th, 1929, which lasted five hours in the middle of a clear tropical day, observers in the Philippines noted that acacia trees closed their leaves as at night, dew fell, chickens went to roost, and the natives knelt down in terrified supplication to their saints until the shadow passed from the sun.

The oldest eclipse in history is believed to have been noted in China, 2158 B. C. Two mandarins who practised astronomy were put to death by the Emperor for having failed to give due warning of the phenomenon.

The eclipse of Nineveh in 763 B. C. is believed to have been foretold by the prophet Amos when he said: "And it shall come to pass in that day that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the Earth in the clear day."

The Navy's "Hot Poppa"

"The Hot Poppa" of the Navy, Garbed in His White, Fire-Proof Suit and Hood of Asbestos.

HE IS wrapped, from top to toe, in asbestos, shoes, gloves, face-mask, not a part of his body but is covered by this mysterious material which can not burn.

He is known in the United States Navy as "Hot Poppa" because whenever it becomes too hot for anyone else he must be the man to be on the job.

If an airplane crashes on the deck of a naval carrier, "Hot Poppa" rushes to the rescue and drags the unconscious pilot out of the flames. If a fire breaks out in a magazine or a gun-turret, here comes "Hot Poppa" again, ready to put out the flame that would cause a dangerous explosion.

"Hot Poppa" must be ever ready, even though weeks may pass before his services are needed—but when they are, they are needed badly, and he does his job without flinching, knowing that fire cannot touch him.

"Hot Poppa" is just one more of those anonymous heroes who do their work as the day's job, and forgets it and is forgotten. He may look ghostly, but he is a very efficient ghost who saves many lives in the course of a year.

The Footrule in Your Mind's Eye

DID you ever realize that you possess an instinctive measure of distance? Your intellect, apparently, plays but a small part in this calculating of distances, for Nature impartially equips you with a footrule as reliable as the best work of the most skilful instrument-makers. The moment you are called upon to judge distances with some agent outside your own body you begin to appreciate the marvelously exact footrule which Nature has given you.

Think of the numerous common actions in which you instinctively measure distance. You put out your hand and pick up a book; you dip a pen into the inkwell; write letters of various sizes; reach for the handle of the door and step up on to the curb. Every one of these actions involves a definite calculation of distance which is performed by the footrule in your eye. Hands and feet co-ordinate with this instinctive measure of distance just as accurately as a pencil marks off a definite length with the aid of a ruler.

When first driving a motor car you frequently wondered if there would be sufficient room to pass safely between the oncoming vehicle and the ditch. As you walk along the pavement, however, it never occurs to you to doubt whether you can pass safely between the lamp-post and the oncoming pedestrian, for here the footrule in your eye permits all necessary adjustments to be made.

Khadi And Village Industries Exihibtion At Faizpur

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE AND RURAL NEEDS

The Reception Committee of the 50th session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Faizpur in December 1936 have decided to hold a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the time of the Congress session, says the Prospectus of the Exhibition recently issued:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed in this behalf by the last session of the Congress in Bombay, the Reception Committee have entrusted the management of the Exhibition to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association.

INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution passed by the Bombay Congress in this behalf, the Exhibition will be organized "so as to combine instruction with entertainment of the general public, especially of the villagers with the sole view to illustrate and popularise the activities of the two Associations (A. I. S. A. & A. I. V. I. A.) and generally to demontrate the potentiality of village life."

The textile section of the Exhibition will, as usual, be confined only to hand-spun and hand-woven cotton, silk and woollen fabric certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.

The village industries section will consist of all cottage industries providing employment for the rural population; it will also include the various arts and handicrafts in which artisans residing in towns and villages are engaged. Special facilities will be given for the display and sale of the products of unorganized village industries and handicrafts will find a place in the Exhibition as are considered indispensable for the betterment of the social or economic condition of the rural population.

ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY.

There will be a small section of the Exhibition devoted to agriculture. In spite of limited resources, it is proposed to represent a few aspects of agricultural improvement bearing on animal husbandry, water-lifting devices, implements, manures seeds, diseases and pests etc., in a modest but practical manner.

It is our intention also to make suitable arrangements to provide useful instruction on other important problems pertaining to village life like food and health, sanitation and hygiene, education and culture.

Being organized in a village, the Exhibition will seek to emphasise two essential features of rural life, namely simplicity and economy. An effort will be made to indicate how rural life can become fuller, more beautiful and more progressive without being made expensive. The general layout and construction will harmonize with the rural surroundings, in which the Exhibition is to be located. The timings and other details will be adjusted so as to fit in with the demands of the neighbouring rural population. The Exhibition being the first of its kind held in a village, the Associations cordially invite all those interested in the development of the cottage industries and handicrafts of the country and in the betterment of the life of the rural population in general, to help in making the Exhibition a success by their active co-operation and valuable suggestions.

Below is given a tentative scheme of the different sections of the Exhibition, and the public are cordially invited to write and enquire for further particulars:—

KHADI.

This section will comprise the following:—

1. Cotton and other raw materials Court.
2. Implements Court.
3. Demonstration Court.
4. Special Exhibits Court.
5. Self-sufficiency Court.
6. Statistics Court.
7. Khadi Bazar.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SECTION.

Efforts will be made to represent the important cottage industries and handicrafts of the country other than textiles. These will be divided in two main classes, (a) village industries; and (b) rural and urban handicrafts.

(a) Village Industries:—Dairying, bee-keeping, paddy husking and grinding of cereals, oil crushing, preparation of jaggery from sugar-cane, preparation of sugar from the juice of the sugar cane, preparation of pickles, spices and condiments, tanning and manufacture of leather articles, disposal of carcasses, manufacture of buttons and other articles from horns and bones, reed, cane and willow work etc.

(b) Rural and Urban Handicrafts:—Copper and brass wares, ebony and wood carving, ivory and horn work, sandal wood and lacquer work, the manufacture of toys and musical instruments, pottery, glass bangles, buttons, locks, brushes, cutlery, soap, paper and stationery, ink etc.

Both the above will be arranged in the Exhibition in the following courts:—

(1) Exhibits Court:—This will consist of a spacious hall containing specimens of cottage industries and handicrafts such as are mentioned above. Articles to be displayed in this hall will be collected from all over the country from artisans known for their workmanship. Efforts will also be made to obtain exhibits of special interest as also articles of antiquity.

(2) Demonstration and Implements Court:—In this section, demonstrations will be given of artisans at work, weaving articles of cane and willow, moulding pots, tanning hides and skins, preparing toys and manufacturing various articles of utility and art. A few selected implements possessing peculiar features will also be displayed. The practical demonstration of the processes will be supplemented wherever possible, by way of charts, posters and diagrams.

(3) Village Industries Bazar:—This section will be composed of stalls where people dealing in the products of cottage industries and handicrafts from all over the country are invited to sell their commodities.

AGRICULTURE.

(1) Methods of cultivation—dry farming.
(2) Manures—specimens and methods of collection & storage.
(3) Seeds of improved varieties.
(4) Agricultural implements.
(5) Water-lifting devices.
(6) Bagayat cultivation—overwatering and drainage problems.
(7) Animal husbandry.
(8) Fodder crops.
(9) Diseases and pests.
(10) Rural life statistics.

DIETETICS AND INDIGENOUS MEDICINES COURT.

The question of balanced food for the rural population has attracted considerable attention in recent years and it is proposed to have a special section to deal with the subject. Useful information regarding nutritive and balanced diet will be displayed by means of suitable posters, charts and diagrams. Along with this Court, will be a section in which will be displayed the herbs, roots and other substances useful as ingredients in the indigenous systems of medicine. The use to which these articles can be put will be illustrated with the aid of charts and diagrams.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Arrangements will be provided for the entertainment of visitors and it is proposed to organize musical concerts, powadas, hari kirtans, wrestling matches, village sports, folk dances and other programmes in the evenings. If circumstances permit, a cattle show and country cart races will be held at the time of the Exhibition.

FINE ARTS COURT.

It is proposed, if possible, to erect a special court in which will be arranged paintings, drawings, photographs, curios, articles of archaeological and historical value and other objects of art. Efforts will be made to obtain and display pictures illustrative of the rural life and industries of the country.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These rules and regulations are for the guidance of applicants for space in Exhibits Court, for stalls and for space in the entertainment section and for others desirous of active participation in the Exhibition. They are subject to modification and alteration by the organizers of the Exhibition, namely, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association without previous notice.

Copies of the detailed Rules and Regulations and other information can be obtained on application from the following:—

(1) Honorary Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
(2) Secretary, Maharashtra Charkha Sangha, Faizpur, Dist. East Khandesh.
(3) Vaikunth L. Mehta, Post Box No. 472, Bombay.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name **Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.**

ELECTION WORK HAMPERED

Congress Meeting Banned In Sitapur: Procession Dispersed

(From A Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

A glaring instance of Official interference in the matter of election campaign is reported from Sitapur where a meeting convened by the District Congress Committee, Sitapur, on the 4th October 1936, was banned under Section 144 Cr. P.C.

The village Manpur where the meeting was announced is situated in the Constituency from where Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, the stalwart of the so-called National Agriculturists Party, is seeking election. The S. D. O. Sitapur along with half a dozen of Police Sub-Inspectors and armed guard and numerous chowkidars was present at the meeting place, and Pt. Harish Chandra Bajpai who had gone to Manpur from Lucknow to address the meeting was asked by the S. D. O. to return to Lucknow as no meeting could be allowed within five furlongs of the Manpur Bazar.

A procession which was making a round in neighbouring villages was also stopped because the order under Section 144 prohibited collecting of more than ten persons.

The local market which was to be held in that village was also not allowed to be held.

Organisers of the meeting, however, held their meeting in a neighbouring village which was attended by more than 3,000 persons, beyond five furlongs and speeches denouncing the arbitrary action of the Government in prohibiting the meeting in exhorting the voters to vote for Congress Candidates only were made by Messrs. Harish Chandra Bajpai, Jagannath Prasad Agarwal, Gopal Narain Saksena, B. Kanhyalal, Advocate and others.

It may be mentioned here that Zaminder supporters of Raja Maheshwar Dayal are issuing notices asking the tenants not to attend the meeting organised by the Congress. Some of these notices even go to the length of prohibiting Congress from holding any meeting in their Ilagas.

THE HEARTLESS MAN AND GENTLE WOMAN'S TOUCH!

Bengal Amazons Out To Train Women In Ideals Of Freedom

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

"It is the heartlessness of man which is responsible for uglification of modern civilisation. It is only the touch of woman's heart that will make it undergo a radical transformation" declared Mrs. Nirmal Nalini Ghose, presiding over the All-Bengal Women Workers' Conference, the first of its kind in Bengal, at Albert Hall this evening.

A moving appeal was made by the President to the women workers of Bengal to translate their lofty ideas into immediate action for which most important things necessary were unflagging energy and great love of work.

The paramount need of the hour, continued the President, was a central organisation of women workers with ramifications in towns and villages all over the province, and it would be the duty of these organisations to train women in ideals of freedom, service and equality and create in them that driving force which would lead them to put their ideas into execution.

She concluded by saying that they had an extensive field of work lying before them, and they wanted earnest and sincere workers from among women all over Bengal.

There was a large attendance including about 200 delegates from different Bengal districts.

Earlier the Conference condoled the deaths of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Sunderland. Messages wishing the Conference success were received, among others, from Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.—United Press.

INDIA HELPS RED CROSS IN SPAIN

SIMLA, (By Mail).

(From I. R. C. Headquarters)

In response to the appeal issued by the Indian Red Cross Society to their Proincial and State Branches for contributions to the Red Cross in Spain, the following sums have been received to date, in addition to Rs. 5,000 contributed by the Indian Red Cross Society. Headquarters:—

(1) United Provinces Branch, 500; (2) Central India Branch 500; (3) Jodhpur Branch, 50.—United Press.

VOTE FOR GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL

Nariman's Appeal To Council Of State Voters

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed the following appeal to voters of the ensuing Council of State election in support of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, the Congress Candidate:-

It is believed that the General Election for the Council of State, under the present constitution, will be held sometime in December next. The Indian National Congress has set up several candidates in the different provinces for some of the seats in that Chamber. In our Presidency, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is the only Congress candidate set up for this constituency.

The former Parliamentary Board before its dissolution approved the nomination of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal as the Congress candidate for one of the three seats allotted to non-Mohamedan constituency of this Presidency. Subsequently, his candidature has been accepted by all the five Provincial Congress Committees coming within the Constituency, which is a single presidency-wide constituency for the three seats. The Bombay P. C. C., the Maharashtra P. C. C., the Karnatak P. C. C., the Gujerat P. C. C., and the Sind P. C. C., have all accorded their approval and pledged their support to his candidature. The new Parliamentary Committee has also confirmed his nomination. Hence it becomes the duty of all Congress Committees in the Bombay Presidency to support his candidature

As the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, I have much pleasure in recommending his candidature to the electors, and I earnestly appeal to them to give their solid support to Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal in the election to the Council of State and thus make certain the success of the only Congress candidate in our Presidency. The Congress has always consistently and courageously fought for the rights and interests of all Indians, rich and poor alike, and has rendered great services to the people of India of all classes and strata and I need hardly say that by supporting the Congress candidate, the voters will help in advancing the cause of the country.

HIS PUBLIC ACTIVITY

The fact that both the old Parliamentary Board and the new Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, as well as all the Provincial Congress Committees in the Presidency have unanimously supported his candidature, should be enough to persuade all nationalist-minded voters to extend to him their unstinted support. Besides being a prominent and well-known businessman, possessing vast and varied experience and endowed with a cool and reflective mind, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is an active and enthusiastic public worker and his association with the Indian National Congress and other public organisations extends over two decades. So far back as 1915, Mr Govindlal served on the Executive body of the Reception Committee of the 30th Session of the Indian National Congress and a year later he was elected on the Executive Council of the Home Rule League, Bombay. He has also been taking keen interest in the affairs of the Indian States and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the first session of the Indian States People's Conference held in Bombay and was later chosen as the President of the Central India States People's Conference held at Khandwa. He was the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held in Bombay in 1919 at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi and he has continued to take an active interest in the efforts to popularise and promote Hindi as the national language of India. He has also served on several important committees including the Punjab Martial Law Relief Committee of 1921, of which he was one of the Secretaries. For the last few years he has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and in this capacity he has always supported national and patriotic measures and has continuously displayed a broad and cosmopolitan outlook. During the last session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in 1934, he rendered assistance and co-operation and served as a Honorary Treasurer.—

The record of his past activities is sufficient guarantee for his future attitude, and I am confident that the intelligent and discriminating voters of the Upper Chamber will solidly support his candidature and thus ensure his success at the ensuing Council of State election.

"JEWS ARE PAWNS IN PALESTINE GAME"

Viceroy's Reply Shocks Deputationists

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Dr. Sayed Mahmud, who has been visiting Allahabad in connection with the Muslim Nationalist Conference, has issued the following Press Statement on the Palestine deputation which recently waited on H. E. the Viceroy:—

The obviously pre-arranged drama of the Palestine deputation which waited on H. E. the Viceroy has been acted upon rather clumsily. Before we could read and digest the Viceroy's reply and its implications, the leader of the deputation, Sir Mohammed Yakub declared his satisfaction at His Excellency's reply and pleaded about the Viceroy's difficulties and limitations. Whatever may or may not be His Excellency's difficulties but we all know Sir Mohammed Yakub's own difficulties and immitations.

IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY

The Viceroy's arguments can be torn to pieces in the light of history, the British solemn pledges given to Arabs and Arabs' own valuable help to the allies in the Great War.

The Viceroy told the deputationists that the Balfour Declaration was not limited either in point of time or its application but none of the deputationists dared ask His Excellency to enlighten the world as to why the Balfour declaration was at all made long after the British Government had pledged its words to Sharif Husain through its general on the Western Front. Sir Henry McMohan, for a completely free Arab power which was to extend from Mursain to Atna in the North, upto the Indian Ocean in the South (excepting the Port of Aden), upto the Persian frontier and the Bay of Basrah in the East and upto the Red Sea in the West. It is true that in the beginning Sir Henry objected to some of the frontier lines of the proposed Arab State but in the end he argeed to and accepted on behalf of his Government the demand of the Arabs.

This correspondence was going on between Sir Henry and Sharif Husain from July 1915 to January 1916. In his last letter to Sharif Husain, as it is reported in newspapers and not yet contradicted, Sir Henry wrote some such words:—'My Government have authorised me to inform you that all your demands have been accepted'.

WITHOUT ARABS IN GREAT WAR

Who could say what would have been the result of the war on this front, at least, without the help of the Arabs to the allies. But we know this much that after Kuttul Amara the British position on this front was not a happy one.

If the Arabs now refuse to put any relience on the good faith of the British Government in the matter of the proposed Palestine Commission, no one can at all honestly blame them for it.

As to His Excellency's reference to the increase of the Arab population since the Mandate, one should be amazed to find the net result of the present proportion of the population in spite of the increase. At the time of the Balfour Declaration the Arabs fomerd 95 per cent. of the population but to-day they are only 70 per cent. What an enormous and alarming decrease in their proportion within the last 20 years. If the pace of the Jewish immigration continues at this speed the Arab proportion will perhaps come to nullity in future.

A PAWN IN THE GAME

Who does not know that Jews are only a pawn in the game and the entire Palestinian policy is related to India's domination by British Imperialism. Palestine must be kept at all costs because it is an air route to India and because an alternative canal is proposed to be constructed for the safety of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Viceory's reply instead of soothing the feeling of Muslims has further injured it greatly. His Excellency has refused to accept the importance of the Palestine question and has taken the trouble to enumerate the economic benefits which British dominion has conferred on Palestine. But Palestine Arabs and their sympathisers in India refuse to accept economic benefits for national freedom. No amount of good Government can give satisfaction in place of self-Government.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE AT DELHI

I appeal to my people to attend the Palestine Conference to be held at Delhi shortly in large numbers. A Delhi paper has given out sensational news about some Jewish propaganda in Delhi to make the conference a failure. I met a very learned Palestine Jew at Allahabad, who spent several hours in persuading Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen to have nothing to do with Palestine question. That some such propaganda is going on in India admits of no doubt.—A. P.

Kesavardhini has taken women by storm! Thanks to it a wealth of soft and lovely hair is within reach of one and all. It dissolves dandruff, soothes and tones scalp and encourages the hair shafts to grow longer, thicker and more luxuriant. stops hair falling and overcomes baldness and premature greying. Benefits alike children, grownups, men and women. Kesavardhini Shampoo gives glamour to hair and makes it brighter, silkier and more abundant looking.

As. 12 per bot. and envelope charges extra.

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S. I CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD., Rasta's Peth, Poona City.
B. S. DIXITAR & CO., Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
D. J. PARIKH & CO., Juma Masjid, SECUNDERABAD
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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A few applications —and complete relief.

A few applications of W. RIHR'S HEMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT relieves itching, bleeding, hemorrhoids, and all the other accompaniments of piles. A large tube, complete with a cannula, is obtainable for **RS. 1-12.** Get one today—W. RIHR'S OINTMENT never fails!

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Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

British Oil Tanker S.S. Misimpur of 3201 Reg. tons Capt. D. B. Gower arrived from Rangoon with cargo of bulk petroleum, General Agents Burmah Shell O. S. & D. Co.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Tampa of 3703 Reg. tons Capt. J. Dixon, arrived from Philadelphia via New York, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons Capt. A. Tuller, arrived from Basra via Khoramshah, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Alavi of 2161 Reg. tons Capt. E. L. Gibbons arrived from Jeddah via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Narkunda of 9464 Reg. tons, Capt. W. D. C. Smith arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle, and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Anyo Maru of 5741 Reg. tons Capt. G. Kaneko sailed for Kobe via Colombo, with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino S.S. Sumatra of 3651 Reg. tons Capt. A. Valcini sailed for Kobe via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Kohinoor of 3240 Reg. tons Capt. J. Murray sailed for Java via Calicut, Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Trantenfels of 3924 Reg. tons Capt. Steur, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Nardana of 4784 Reg. tons Capt. C. E. White sailed for Basrah via Bahrein with local cargo.

Scindia Steam N. Co.'s S.S. Jaladuta of 3089 Reg. tons Capt. H. M. Williams sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 10.

1 City of Barcelona, 3524, Karachi 14-10 K. Nixon & Co.
2 Clan Macvicar; 3621; Bhavnagar; 10-10; J. Finlay and Co.
3 Nirpura 3647, London, 16-10, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra 3651 Yokohama, 10-10, L. Triestino.
6 Anyo Maru 5741, Japan 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 Trautenfels; 3924; Karachi; 11-10 L. Edwards Ltd.
8 Silver Beech, 3036, Karachi, 10-10 Volkart Bros.
9 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 15-10 Grahams T. Co.
11 Formosa; 3337; Hull; 12-10; L. Edwards Ltd.
12 Hopecrest 3106, Vancouver, 11-10, Volkart Bros.
14 Tairea, 3756, Durban 14-10. M. M. and Co.
15 Borneo Maru 4262. Japan; 13-10 O. S. Kaisha.
16 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 15-10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Tampa 3703, Colombo, 10-10 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Barala 1899, P'Gulf, 14-10, M M and Co.
9 Kohinur; 3240; Rangoon; 10-10; T. Morrison and Co.
10-11 Taijin Maru 3654 Okha, 12-10 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi 2161, Jeddah, 15-10, T Morrison and Co.
N|O Alipore 3241, Karachi, 13-10, M M. and Co. (P. & O.)

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Carthaye 15-10 P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Strathnaver 22-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 5-11 P & O S N Co.
Warfield 27-10 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Glasgow; 18-10; Killick Nixon and Co.
City of Simla; 19-10; Killick Nixon and Co.
Tuscania 21-10 Graham's Trading Co.

FROM GENOA

Conte Verde 14-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 15-10 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow, 18-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Holland Maru 20-10 O. S. Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 24-0 O. S. Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 16-10, N. Y. Kaisha
Conte Rosso; 17-10; Lloyd Triestino.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 26-10 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan, 25-10, M M and Co.

FROM BASRA.

Varela 24-10 M M and Co.
Eankura; 15-10; M. M. and Co
Varsova; 12-10; M. M. and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalapadma 14-10 Scindia S. N. Co.
Garbeta 13-10 M. M. and Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-10 James Finlay & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mongolia 24-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong 19-10 Killick Nixon and Co.
Britannia 15-10 Grahams T. Coy.
Tuscania 29-10 Graham's Trading Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow 21-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 16-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Muraran Maru 16-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Jeypore 15-10 P & O S N Co.
Anyo Maru 10-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Conte Verde 14-10, Lloyd Triestino.
Burdwan 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy
Taijin Maru; 24-10; N Y Kaisha.
Carthage; 16-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR GENOA

Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR BASRA.

Vasna 15-10 M M & Co.
Barala; 14-10; M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 14-10, M M and Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 23-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.
Trautenfels 12-10 Lionel Edwards.
City of Hongkong, 19-10; Killick Nixon and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Kalavi 9-10-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

S.S. Viceroy of Inda for London:—640 bags myrabollams R Ganesh & Co; 2000 bags lantels V Shivjee; 20 bags sandalwood V Shivjee; 214 pieces T. wood S D D Gilder and Co; 619 bags ground nut kernels S M Rajgor and Co; 308 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1697 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—6666 bags groundnut seed Oil Seed Trading Co Ltd; 5333 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal and Co; 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 185 bags mustard seed S MRajgor and Co.; 666 bags groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Manchester:—195 drums castor oil Wilson Latham & Co.; 60 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co.; 309 bales cotton T. waste M Chandulal and Co; 67 bags gum N Muljee & Co.; 25 bales cotton T. waste Barot Bros & Co; 10 bales cotton T. waste L O Vora; 10 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 102 drums castor oil A Hargowandas and Co.

For Liverpool:—3000 packets myrabollams K Tricamji and Co; 200 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 136 bales wool A J Calcuttawalla; 75 bales wool Ralli Bros.

S.S. Nirpura for London:—1350 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus and Co; 3360 bags groundnut meal L Dreyfus and Co; 4300 bags meal A Dawn & Co.

For Hull:—1900 bundles T. wood S D D Gilder and Co.

S.S. Brittania for Liverpool:—40 bales wool Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—1400 bags linseed oil cake H Rawji and Co; 100 bales hemp M Nissim and Co.; 1000 bags lantils Shevji.

S.S. Narkunda for New York:—6 boxes gold bars N Indian Commercial Bank; 9 boxes gold bars M M and Co.

For London:—13 boxes gold bars N Trading Society; 27 boxes gold bars M M and Co; 5 boxes gold bars N Bank of India.

S.S. Rauenfels for Hamburg:—237 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co; 165 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 84 bales cotton rags Jani and Co; 673 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 58 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 28 bales cow hides D Abraham & Sons; 30 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co.

For Tallinu:—140 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—3000 packets groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 13000 packets groundnut oil cake (option Rotterdam) A Oomerbhoy; 2000 packets groundnut oil cake (option Rotterdam|Hamburg) A Comerbhoy; 195 bales cotton (option Rotterdam|Hamburg|Bremen) Volkart Bros; 3300 bales cotton Swastik G. Trad. Co.; 55 bales cotton A Clayton and Co; 129 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Odense:—35 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Rotterdam:—627 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 664 bags till seed oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 50 bundles deer horns A Gulamhusein and Co; 55 bales cotton fly V Peraj Maskai; 25 bales cotton Bombay Co.. Ltd.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—91 bales cotton N. Futehally and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 10.

S.S. Strathmore, agents M M and Co., from London:—36 cases photo goods: 70 cases gin; 25 cases beer; 60 cases paper; 25 cases wall brackets: 14 cases pipe clay; 140 cases boot polish; 94 drums paint; 65 cases provision; 20 cases epsom salt; 32 drums varnish; 17 bundles lime juice; 78 cases castor oil; 170 cases wine; 25 cases fruit salt; 443 cases whisky; 9 cases sweets; 840 loose tyres and tubes; 109 bundles tyres and tubes; 10 cases school atlas; 55 cases lamps; 12 cases elect. machinery; 692 pcs. earthenware; 27 cases ovaltine; 43 cases tin plates; 17 cases cables; 20 cases kola tonic; 254 bars silver bars; 50 cases cyder.; 91 cases spirit; 15 cases gripe water; 32 cases confectionery; 240 drums coal tar; 26 bags bolts and nuts; 21 cases wrapping paper; 49 cases stores; 108 cases cigarettes; 55 kegs borax; 100 bags glue; 26 cases preserves; 151 cases biscuits; 50 cases shoe tacks; 25 cases cordials; 184 cases chocolates; 29 bs. bacon; 1995 parcels cement; 30 drums cement; 25 casks lead glass paper; 20 drums ink; 10 cases cocoa; 350 drums lub oil; 100 bags asbestos composition; 18 cases motor cars; 55 cases machinery; 181 cases p. and stores; 43 cases table salts; 82 rds. asphalt.

From Amsterdam:—170 cases beer; 250 bags potato flour.

From Bordeaux:—100 cases brandy.

From Charente:—207 cases brandy.

From Gothenburg:—63 cases elect. machinery.

From Rotterdam:—19 cases cotton yarn.

From Paris:—10 cases preserve.

From Marseilles:—23 cases champagne; 210 cases brandy; 18 cases wine; 26 cases machinery and parts; 11 cases saffrons.

BRITISH LABOUR'S DUTY

(Continued from Page 6)

M. Delbos, the French Foreign Minister.

France, then, may have yielded out of weakness against her interests and sympathies. But if she were weak, that is only because the "National" Government left her in the lurch.

"No" To France

Here, if you still need it, is a decisive test of this Government's fidelity to collective security. It abandoned China; it betrayed Abyssinia. And now in this Spanish affair it has deserted our nearest neighbour, France.

The French asked: If we are threatened with aggression by Germany or Italy, because we accorded a customary right to our sister republic of Spain, will you stand by us?

In spite of the Covenant in spite of Locarno, the British Government answered. No.

This, then, is the Government that the Right Wing proposes to arm, that it may defend collective security and maintain democracy.

But the Right will sell its support on conditions. It is in no position to bargain, for it has nothing to offer that this Government needs, and nothing to withhold.

If it had first knit our whole movement together to resist both capitalist war and any preparation for it, then, perhaps, it might bargain. It will not do that.

The Government has all it needs for rearmament—the majority, the money, the goodwill of the industrial leaders.

Once more we shall listen to speeches as eloquent as the really fine oration that Sir Samuel Hoare delivered at Geneva. Deputations will run from Transport House to Downing-street to talk about Russia and what not, just as they used to talk about oil sanctions.

A movement that allows itself to be deceived in this way, wants to be deceived.

End Arms Ban

The Conference has, however, a more urgent duty before it deals with rearmament.

If it cares for the self-respect of our movement and retains any sense of solidarity with our comrades in Spain, it will reverse the support that the Executive gave to the Government's policy of a one-sided blockade.

It is not too late to start a campaign that would compel our Government to stand by France, and permit the Spanish Republic to buy planes.

The Spanish Government is not beaten, even if it should lose Madrid. If it could fight on equal terms in the air, it ought to be able to hold at least the Eastern provinces, where the industrial population is concentrated.

By our blindness and our cowardice we are accomplices in this Fascist conquest.

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SHAUKAT ALI FOR NAGPUR CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, October 10.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, M.L.A., accompanied by Begum Mohamed Ali, will arrive in Nagpur on 23rd October. He will preside over the deliberations of the Provincial Muslim Political Conference commencing on the 24th October, the object of which is the formation of a branch of the Muslim League in the province and the Muslim Parliamentary Board for the purpose of putting up candidates on the League Ticket for the forthcoming Provincial Assembly elections.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Central Muslim League Board, who was expected to attend the Conference is unable to be present owing to engagements in other major provinces.—A.P.

NEED FOR PORT AT MOOLKY

Te Secretaries, Moolky Port Committee, writes:

Hitherto the long silence of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the matter of opening a suitable halting place for their Steamships at the once famous place of agriculture, industry and commerce viz: Moolky is one which cannot escape little comment; more so, when natural facilities exist for providing the same.

A glance at the old statistics regarding the amount of merchandise shipped to and from this place would reveal to any sane thinking person the unsympathetic attitude of the Company by not providing this place with a Steamer Port. The result has become the manifold sufferings of the vast number of passengers and terrible dwindling down of the commerce of the place.

Not alone would the opening of a Port at Moolky bring forth increased commerce and trade, it would also bring about a thorough evolution in the economic life and would benefit people of all classes and professions. This is clear from the fact that the leading Merchants of South-Kanara in Bombay, such as Messrs. Kasturi Nagesh Pai, Bola Krishna Kamath Hejmadi Murlidhar V. Shenoy, etc., have readily assured the Moolky Port Committee of their full assistance and complete cooperation in their endeavour to get a Steamer Port at Moolky. It is also hoped on good grounds that hundreds of Gujarati Merchants of Bombay who go to Moolky every year on pilgrimage to its marvellous Venkatramana Temple, will give ready support to the Moolky Port Committee.

Being aware of all these circumstances, it is indeed a matter of surprise—nay regret—that the Authorities of the Steamer Company have so long over-looked the just and legitimate claim of Moolky-ites. The Company need be under no mis-apprehension of incurring any loss by this enterprise of restoring Moolky to the dignity of a premier trading Centre in South Kanara; on the other hand it would benefit them considerably.

It is hoped that the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.. which has already Ports even as close as 7 miles from one anotner on their way to Mangalore, will readily respond to the present demand of the Moolky people and will not fail to enlist their good-will, sympathy and co-operation and last but not least, realise increased revenue to their coffers.

RACING ROUND WORLD

American Journalists In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, October 10.

"India is one of the loveliest countries we have seen on our trip," said Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, representing the International News Service and Universal Service, who arrived by the Indian trans-continental airways "Arethusa" at 10-30 this morning.

Miss Kilgallen who is accompanied by Mr. L. A. Kieran, Representative of the "New York Times," looked cheerful. Both appeared to have immensely enjoyed the air trip from Jodhpur, where they had spent the night. They were charmed they said by the miles and miles of undulating green of the country which, they said, was a refreshing relief from the arid Arabian desert.

They felt sorry they could not visit the interior of this wonderful country, as they were racing round the world in as short a time as possible and hope to be back in San Francisco on 20th October and in New York, the next day.

"We have had no thrilling experience on our journey so far," said Mr. Kieran. They received copies of Indian newspapers for the first time in Cawnpore, given them by the Associated Press correspondent and were pleased with their production. They took off from here at 10-45 a.m. and expect to reach Calcutta in the evening on their way to Hong Kong.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 11.

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Lower Burma and North Hyderabad and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy one and half inches, Victoria Point and Mergui one inch each and Yamethin three-quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Thundershowers will recur locally in Lower Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-10-1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.049 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.7 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.6 degrees 2.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches

Total rainfall during the month 001 inches

Total rainfall during the year 56.12 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-10-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Amritsar, Oct. 11.—The Durbar Sahib Committee, Amritsar, has paid Rs. 25,000 to the All-India Sikh Missionary Board, a body organised for the conversion of untouchables into Sikh faith.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ports the Government of India are not committed to a formal agreement in consideration of value with Government received as in the case of Bhavnagar port itself.

READY TO CONCERT MEASURES.

His Highness has referred to the loyalty of his State and to the services that it has rendered, in terms which the Secretary of State has no reason to think are exaggerated, and which are generally endorsed by the Government of India and by the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State has no doubt that His Highness will regard it as an obligation laid upon him by his honourable traditions to comply at once with the wishes of the Government of India as regards the Merchandise Marks Act and the exemption from duty of transhipped and bonded goods and to be ready at all times to concert measures with the Government of India for protection of British India against illicit or dangerous traffic.

Customs & Trade Rights Of Bhavnagar Ports

Government Of India's Powers Of Intervention

The following letter has been addressed to the President, Trading Associations, Bhavnagar by the Secretary to State Council in response to the request of the people of Bhavnagar for information relating to the customs and trade rights of the ports of Bhavnagar and in the course of which, it is stated: —

The following are extracts from the treaty of 1866.

The Thakore agrees to give up from the date of this Agreement the yearly compensation for his mint and rights in the customs of Cogo Rs. 6,890-2-2 in return for the concession made by Government in Clauses 10 and 11 (2) of this Agreement.

The Thakore agrees to repay the sum credited to him on account of compensation for Bhavnagar City town duties since May 1st, 1861. The amount is two lacs eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two Rupees which the Thakore agrees to re-pay by five equal yearly instalments commencing on the first of March 1866.

The Thakore agrees to the following instead of the rules heretofore followed in collecting customs in the port of Bhavnagar:—

PORT DUES COLLECTION

The Thakore will collect port dues at rates not lower than those in force in British ports.

The Thakore will collect customs on trade to and from other than British ports on the Continent of India at rates not lower than those which may be from time to time imposed by the British Government in their own ports.

The tariff in use in British ports shall be adopted in the collection of the said customs.

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the articles of opium, spirits and salt which shall be dealt with as heretofore.

The Thakore agrees to pay monthly into the Gogo Customs House the sums of Rs. 35 to cover the expense incurred by Government in consequence of the opening of the port of Soondrye.

In consideration of the present settlement the Thakore agrees to abandon entirely his claims on the following subjects:

"(1) To compensation for loss caused by the imposition of an attachment by the Settlement Officer, Rogers, in A.D. 1854; (2) To the restoration of the villages Khurur, Jhinjhur and Chur, or to a deduction from the Joonaghur Zortulabee if they are not restored; (3) To compensation for the loss caused by the closing of the harbour of Soondrye in A.D. 1808; (4) To a share in the Customs and Land Revenue of Dholera; and (5) To a certain cess and a share in the Land Revenue of Bowliaree."

BENEFITS OF B. PORT.

Government agree to admit Bhavnagar to the full benefit of a British port so far as the Thakore may desire.

On condition that the Thakore abandoned his claim to compensation for the Saer duties abolished in his Talookdaree villages. Government by the Agreement of December 22nd, 1860, abandoned their share in the Bhavnagar Customs, except two-fifths of the net customs, thereafter to be collected on trade to and from other than British ports on the Continent of India. Government now, in consideration of the surrender by the Thakore, under Clause 3 of this Agreement, of the yearly compensation for his mint and share in the customs of Gogo, Rs. 6,890-2-2, further agree to give up their share of 2/5ths of the net customs levied at the port of Bhavnagar on trade to and from other than British ports on the Continent of India. From the date of this agreement Government reserve no share in the customs of the port of Bhavnagar.

Government will not interfere in any way with such customs as the Thakore chooses to levy on trade to and from British ports on the Continent of India.

"Government agree that the Thakore shall open the port of Soondrye as a foreign port for the export of all articles, the produce or manufacture of the Continent of India and for the import of such articles only as shall have been duly exported from a British port in the Continent of India. Except only that there shall be no traffic in spirits, salt, or opium.

COMMUNICATION TO DARBAR.

The following is the Text of the decision of the Secretary of State for India, communicated to the Darbar in March 1911.

It appears to the Secretary of State that the Agreement with His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar must be viewed as a whole in the light of the conditions existing at the time when it was negotiated, and he finds that at that time there did in fact exist freedom of trade by land without let or taxation save in regard to the articles enumerated in Article 3 (IV) of the Agreement of 1860 between the Bhavnagar State and British India, which freedom, in the absence of any explicit mention to the contrary effect, must be regarded as assumed throughout the negotiations, and therefore as an essential element in the settlement arrived at. Now by the Agreement in question, the contracting parties not only undertook reciprocal obligations; they also, as the history of the negotiations shows, exchanged valuable considerations. So long therefore as the Agreement is in force it is obviously not open to either party arbitrarily to alter the value of those considerations. But the imposition of a further duty at the frontier on goods that had already "ex hypothesi" paid duty at the British Indian rate at the port of Bhavnagar must clearly have the effect, by tending to divert trade from that port, of diminishing the value of the consideration which the Thakore received. It follows that it is not open to Government, so long as His Highness fulfils his part of the Agreement, to hinder or tax the land trade of Bhavnagar by the establishment of a customs line; and the Secretary of State for India is forced to conclude that for the purposes of that Agreement, and for so long a period as it remains in existence and is duly observed by His Highness, Government have in fact divested themselves of what Lord Curzon's Government described as "the universally acknowledged right of the paramount power to impose duties on goods entering its territories from foreign territories."

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRADE

The right of which Government have not divested and cannot divest, themselves is the totally different right to which the Government of India refers, viz., that of protecting the land frontier of British India against fiscal invasion by goods that have not paid the British Indian duties or duties at the British Indian rate. In other words if and when the Maharaja fails to carry out his obligation, it will then be open to the Government of India to have recourse to whatever measures appear to be desirable for the prevention of illicit trade. It may be added that nothing in the agreement derogates from the power of Government to supervise the importation of Arms or other dangerous commodities.

The question of the right of Government to require His Highness to submit to the inspection of his customs by a British Indian Officer as a matter of course, stands upon a different footing. It has not in the past been regarded as inherent in the position of the paramount power; it is not provided for by the Agreement; and as a matter of practice such a right is disputed equally by the Baroda Darbar, which has an arrangement with the Government of India, and by various Kathiawar rulers who have no arrangement at all. On the other hand it is not a right which the Government of Madras have thought it necessary to assert in the case of Travancore and Cochin. In the opinion of the Secretary of State therefore the claim cannot be upheld. Nor is it necessary to seek to uphold it. Should the Government of India relying on sources of information similar to those that are found sufficient by the Government of Madras in the case above referred to—at any time have reason to believe that the Bhavnagar customs are not being administered in accordance with the Agreement, the Government of India possess in virtue of their position as paramount power the same right of intervention as they possess and exercise in any other case of breach of contract or gross maladministration by the Government of a Native State.

As regards the Maharaja's minor ports, the considerations advanced in paragraph 3 do not apply. In their case, there was an arrangement but no Agreement of the nature of the instruments of 1860 and 1866. The Government of India made an offer to all maritime Native States in India which His Highness, in common with Baroda, Cambay, Travancore and Cochin, accepted, and while it would doubtless not be reasonable to alter the basis of the arrangement, so long as the conditions of the offer are observed, yet in the case of these minor

(Continued In Col. 5)

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Pedestrian Training In Bombay

The first fruit of pedestrian training by Bombay City Police, against the old practice of workmen rushing out of the gate and scattering all over the road "after the whistle blows," the photo shows employees of a Bombay mill marching in orderly fashion and stepping on the pavement automatically at lunch "break-up."

One of the largest traffic islands in Bombay in front of the Churchgate Station, a scene immediately after the arrival of a suburban train; note how the city workers "Look Right" use the island and then "Look Left" and briskly walk over to the other side when the road is clear of vehicular traffic.

SAFE WALKING

Rules Of Road Conduct

With the rapid growth in mechanised transport, and increased volume of traffic on the roads, the use of roads has now become a skilled business demanding the exercise of not only the five senses mankind is endowed with but also a sixth-Road Sense.

The acquisition and development of this faculty is particularly important for the pedestrian. This is possible by education and training at home, in schools and in Scout and Guide activities.

Parents and teachers, as guides to the present and following generations, have the power to solve the major problem of Road Safety by directing their children's and students' attention to the efficient use of the road. It is for this purpose the following simple rules of road conduct are recommended. Each rule, embodied in the Indian Highway Code, published by the Safety First Association of India, is based on the best and widest experience and is designed to protect pedestrians from the hazards of modern road travel.

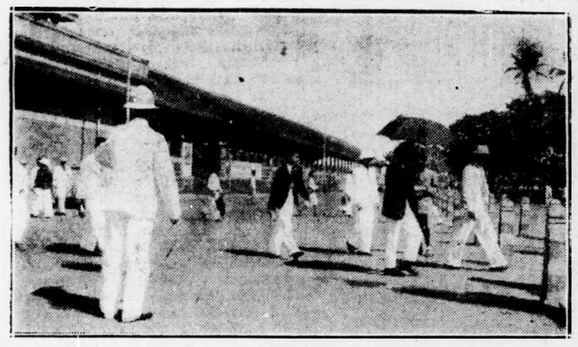
Carefully study each rule. Discuss them with your friends and make them a part of yourself by putting them into practice. When you have done so, explain them step by step to your children or students, as the case may be, by illustrations and actual demonstrations until these rules will become a habit with them.

THE VICEROY'S REMARK.

In the words of His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"If all users of the road act in accordance with this practice, their use of the road will become a pleasure to themselves and others, and will stand them in good stead in case of emergency."

1. When there is a footpath, use it.
2. When there is no footpath, walk on the Right edge of the road so as to Face the Approaching Vehicular Traffic.
3. When walking at night wear or carry something White to enable motorists to see you in the beams of their head-light.
4. Always Look Both Ways before crossing a road. Look Right, and when the approaching vehicles have passed by, including those that are filtering round the corner decide when it is safe to cross, and go ahead briskly to the centre of the road without hesitation. Then Look Left and, when the approaching vehicles have passed by cross over to the opposite side of the road.
5. Cross the road at street corners, for the speed of the vehicular traffic is slowest there.
6. Cross in accordance with the signals of the Traffic Police but always Look Right—Look Left (as in Rule 4), in case vehicular traffic is filtering into the road you are crossing.
7. When islands are provided in the middle of roads, use them when crossing the road.
8. In one-way streets and in crossing traffic round-abouts Stop, Look and Listen. Look in the direction of the approaching traffic and, when the road is clear, walk briskly over.
9. Help and instruct others who may not know the correct way of crossing a road.
10. Never stop in the middle of the road to carry on a conversation or to play.



A "Saftey First" boy distributing leaflets on the Art of Walking.

STILL IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

Epidemic Claims Heavy Toll In Presidency During Week

The followini is the summary of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 3:—

The Presidency Cholera figures for the week were 752 attacks and 327 deaths against 685 attacks and 313 deaths in the previous week. Dharwar district reported 178 attacks and 84 deaths against 201-80 in the previous week; Belgaum 147-69 against 9-125; Satara 143-58 against 141-68; Bijapur 74-33 against 66-28; Ahmednagar 57-20 against 21-7; Nasik 50-25 against 20-55; Sholapur 36-17 against 28-13; East Khandesh 25-8 against 23-17; Poona 23-10 against 28-19; West Khandesh 10-1 against nil; Surat 8-2 against nil and Ahmedabad 1-0 against nil.

The week under report has revealed a rise over the fiugres of the preceding week which is due mainly to the spreading of infection in Ahmednagar and Belgaum Districts.

In Ahmednagar District, Kopergaon and Newasa Talukas and in Belgaum District, Gokak Taluka have recorded more cases. The Medical Officers appointed by Government and the District Local Boards are taking preventive measures in the Talukas. The situation in Nasik, Poona and Dharwar Districts has improved during the week while the position in the rest of the affected districts is steady. One additional medical officer has been appointed in Dharwar District during the week to work in the more affected Talukas.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during week was 13,903 bringing the total since January 1st to 361,519.

Plague And Small Pox

Seventeen cases and 17 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 27-21 in the previous wek. Dharwar District had 8 attacks and 6 deaths against 16-8; Satara 5-6 against 9-2; Sholapur 2-3 against 4-8; Belgaum 1-1 against 3-2 and Kanara 1-1 against 1-1

The medical officer in charge cyanogas operation in Dharwar District fumigated 1,898 rat holes in 176 houses in Kalghatgi village during the week. Similar operations are also being carried out in Sholapur town by the municipality where 2,753 rat holes were fumigated during the week.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week number 666 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 24,637.

Small-pox figures for the week were:—Surat District 25 attacks and 8 deaths; Ratnagiri 15-1; Ahmednagar 5-1, Satara 3-0; Panch Manals 3-0; Kanara 1-1. Total 52 attacks and 11 deaths against 37-7 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Six attacks and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad Town had 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Sholapur 2-2 and Bombay City 2-1.

One attack and 2 deaths from Influenza were reported in Bombay City during the week

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPALITY

P. W. D. Revelations

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 9.

Sensational revelations in regard to the working of the Public Works Department of the Jubbulpore Municipality have been made by some Municipal Councillors, which have aroused considerable interest among the taxpayers of the town.

It would appear that Dr. T. B. Sarwate, Singhai Fakirchand and Seth Motilal Bhura, Municipal Councillors in the course of their usual inspection of the town, checked the metal stacks, on the Victoria Street, South Civil Lines, and found them short by several hundreds of cubic feet of their actual measurement. They got suspicious, and asked the Municipal Overseer to take note of the shortage and report, and left the place to visit the same the following day. It was a surprise check that the Councillors made.

In the meantime, when the parties concerned came to know about the inspection, they are alleged to have made up the shortage by placing new metals on the stacks but could not cover all the stacks during the night. The next morning, when the Municipal Councillors again visited the spot, to take the actual measurement of the stacks, they were surprised to see new metal. After taking note of this, they measured every stack and in spite of their being tampered with, found the metal short by 20 per cent. of its actual measurement.

The fun of the whole affair is that the payment for the metal has been made to the contractor, who supplied it to the Municipality, and the Secretary and the Overseer had certified that the stock was checked by them and found correct.

The Municipal Councillors after recording the statements of some Europeans and police constables, residing in the Victoria Street, have submitted their report to the Committee, which has called upon the Secretary for an explanation of the bungling.—United Press.

NO COERCION BY VOLUNTEERS

Jamait-Ul-Ulema-i-Hind Secretary Refutes Yakub's Charges

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Apropos Sir Mahomed Yakub's remarks in the Legislative Assembly with regard to the alleged "coercive methods of the volunteers of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind in the elections and the imposition of religious ban against independent candidates by the Ulemas", Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary, Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, and a member of the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board has issued a statement to the press.

He says that "Sir Mahomed Yakub's remarks in support of his amendment on Dr. Khan Sahib's resolution which sought to invite the Government's attention to official interference in election activities in the N. W. F. Province are, to say the least most deplorable. Sir Yakub's statement that the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind has used coercive methods in elections and thus compelled the Muslims to vote in favour of and against certain candidates against their will is an absurd. So far as the Jamiait is concerned it has always been guided by certain principles of public service and the record in that respect of various candidates has been its chief plank in the elections".—United Press.

BUILT NOT TO SAVE MONEY BUT TO SAVE LIFE

Your car will run on ordinary tyres. But when a little more money will buy the finest tyre that's made — *you want the finest tyre.* You want it because of its broader, deeper-cut, safer tread. You want it because you get a LOT more safety, mileage and beauty—for a LITTLE more money. The Double Eagle tyre is the best even Goodyear can produce. Better materials, better workmanship, more stringent tests, have made this tyre a long way out of the ordinary. If you are a man that has the BEST of everything you will lose no time in having Double Eagles fitted to your car.

GOODYEAR

Trade And Foreign Buying In Cotton

Co-ops Sell March

Consumer's Demand Widens In All Lines

BOMBAY: October 10.

The general trend was higher on the New York Cotton Exchange with buyers cautious.

The Market was narrow and easily influenced, while the action for a long pull is believed to hinge upon whether demand for outside growths keeps pace with production.

Consumer's demand is widening in all lines of merchandise.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady on Friday and advanced on trade and foreign buying. There was scarcity of contracts as hedge selling was light. Later the market became irregular in liquidation of October and trade buying of later months. Finally co-operative association sold March and prices ruled easy. The general trend was higher with buyers cautious. The Dunn & Brad Street agency reports that consumer's demand is widening in practically all lines of merchandise.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 11.89 and steadily registered a further rise of 8 points and March was quoted 11.97 which was the highest level reacted during the second hour. Later on the market ruled easy on increased selling in near months while distants were firm. The market closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 12.29c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 12.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 6.62 There was trade calling and investment buying of distant positions There was no selling pressure apart from light hedging and October liquidation on fears of tenders. Later on there was some hedging and trade calling with local support and the market closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 6.86d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.42, January 5.42 and March 5.42.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed unchanged to two points down. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 10.55 Uppers futures declined one point and spot cotton prices were 6 points up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active with a good enquiry. Sakels closed 12 to 10 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 16 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (11-32 a.m.)	11.97+10
N. Y. March Lowest (2-39 p.m.)	11.87
Liverpool March Highest	6.63—03
Liverpool March Lowest	6.61—05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York Cotton Exchange Service:

World production also consumption all cottons this season apparently pointing around 28,000,000 to 28,750,000 bales.

America: Mill position highly favourable; large sales goods past week.

England: Mills enjoy relatively good business.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Liquidation of October anticipating tenders of undesirable cotton. Trade calling. Small hedge selling on improved American cables. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market would have been better but for heavy tenders are being made against October delivery. Tenders present are mostly of undesirable qualities.

New York.—Moderate hedging by Co-operatives and Spot houses absorbed by trade on scale.

New York.—Think increased crop estimate discounted. Peak movement passing. Favour buying distants at current levels.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their Foreign friends:—

New York:—"Trading was narrow, no new feature, spinners' takings large."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 10.

December	....	11.76
January	....	11.75
March	....	11.80
May	....	11.81
July	....	11.76
Middling Spot	....	12.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 10.

October	....	11.84
December	....	11.76
January	....	11.73
Middling Spot	....	12.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Oct. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	58,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	....	6.60
November	....	6.62
December	....	6.62
January	....	6.62
February	....	6.62
March	....	6.63
April	....	6.61
May	....	6.60
June	....	6.58
July	....	6.56
August	....	6.42
September	....	6.36
Middling Spot	....	6.87

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

January	....	6.63
March	....	6.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 10.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:		
October	..	10.40
November	....	10.40
January	....	10.18
March	....	10.03
May	....	9.88
July	....	9.75
August	....	9.75
Middling Spot	....	10.60

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 10.

BROACH (Good Staple):		
Fully Good	....	5.61
Fine	....	5.76
Superfine	....	5.91
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):		
Fine	....	5.62
Superfine	....	5.77
Choice	....	5.92
BENGAL:—		
Good	....	4.52
Fully Good	....	4.62
Fine	....	4.74

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Oct. 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Oct. 10.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.90-11|16
Paris	105.09
Berlin	12.17-1|2
Madrid	54.00
Amsterdam	9.18-1|4
Brussels	29.14-1|2
Milan	93.12
Berne	21.27-3|4
Prague	135.00

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Oct. 10.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. October sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Con't c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £12-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-0-0.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Eastern:—Mostly cloudy, showers.
Central:—Scattered showers.
Western:—Fair and warmer.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 217-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined annas four to Rs. 217-4 on scattered selling. Later there was slightly better enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 217-12 but again declined to the opening level on scattered realising. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened steady at unchanged prices. The local feeling being bearish failed to respond and Broach A|M was quoted at Rs. 217-12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M 218.
Oomra D|J 195|4
Bengal D|J 155

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 10.

C.P. 1 Fine	207/209
C.P. 2 Fine	202/204
Arvi Fine	202/204
Ellichpur Fine	201/203
Berar Fine	200/202
Khamgaon Fine	200/201
Mulkapur Fine	199/200
Khandesh Fine	195/197
Jalna/Sailu Fine	197/199
Burwah Sanavad Fine	199/201
Mathia Fine	178/183
Broach	217/219
Dhollera	207/212
Punjab/American	202/207
Sindh-American	202/207
Cambodia	257/262
Compta	202/207
Westerns	202/207
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	237/242
Surat	245/249
Navsari	254/257

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct. 9

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 218 1/4; Highest 219 1/4; Lowest 217 3/4; Closing 218.

Oomra D/J. Op. 195; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 194 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 154 3/4; Highest 155 1/4; Lowest 154 3/4; Closing 155 3/4.

T/Candi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 3 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 17 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 163 May 146 at Cross Rate 4.90 17/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 218—Liverpool May 6.56 Rs. 67 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 218—New York May 11.91 Rs. 52 at Cross Rate 4.90 17/32.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 10.

October	213.30—60
December	207.10—20
January	205.90—20
February	205.00—40
April	204.80—10

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th October	1,507
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936.	33,642
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	47,746
Decrease	14,104

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,639
Linseed	17
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	25
Gingellyseed	160
Groundnuts	4,750
Rice	4,063
Myrabollams	150
Gram	173
Joowar	46
Maize	46
Bajree	1,403
Indian Sugar	6,244
	Tons.
Coal	1,876

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 10th day of October 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 218
12-30	Rs. 217/8
2-30	Rs. 217/8
4-30	Rs. 218/4
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 218/4
Lowest	Rs. 217/4
Settlement Rate	Rs. 218

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 9.

December	1.15c.
May	1.13 3/8c.
July	0.98 3/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

October	99 3/4d.
December	98 3/8d.
March	92 7/8d.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 9.

December	2.45c.
January	2.46+02
May	2.46+06
July	2.46+01

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Yesterday London gold prices were reduced 5d to £ 7-1-10 and London-Paris exchange rate advanced 22 points at 105-03. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.90 17/32. London silver market was easy and prices declined 1/8d. to 20d. There was small general selling with little buying. Later fair business was done. India and American treasury bought at fixed rates. New York prices were unchanged while Montreal prices closed 8 points down.

In the local market there was some realising and the local market was quiet. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold Rs. As. P.	Silver Rs. As. P.
Ready	35-1-3	49-11-0
Aso delivery	35-1-3	49-12-0
Aso Teji-mandi	0-5-0	0-13-0
Kartak delivery	35-1-0	49-13-6
Kartak Teji-Mandi	0-8-9	1- 8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 10.

Spot	20
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|1|10 1|2

New York Silver

New York, October 9.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal Oct. 9.

October	44.82—06
December	44.94—08
March	45.04—08

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct 10

Twelve consignments of bar gold valued collectively at Rs. 1,17,67,911 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Narkunda' on Saturday.

The shipments were of the following description:—Bar gold valued at Rs. 7,82,754 for New York via London; Rs. 86,063 for New York via London; Rs. 4,70,285 and Rs. 14,03,227 for London; Rs. 4,68,738 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 4,27,325 for London; Rs. 8,88,363, for New York optional London; Rs. 14,12,192 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 12,61,652 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; Rs. 1,88,473 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 39,08,868 for New York via London; and Rs. 4,69,971 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,84,11,59,149.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 8

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market was more active with a rising tendency due to the improvement in the Sterling Dollar Exchange. India bought freely both for shipment and forward and there has also been business with America. These demands were met by sales from China and speculators induced by higher level.—Reuter.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	...	62
Central India	...	3,403
Barsi and Nagar	466	1,538
Hyderabad-Gaorani	66	277
Berar	...	2,915
Central Provinces	102	708
Total Oomras	634	8,963
Dholera	...	926
N.-W. Provinces	...	253
Rajputana	...	781
Sind-Punjab	124	4,312
Broach	...	447
Coompta and Dharwar	...	3,344
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,574
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	408
Persian	...	5
American	...	919
Egyptian and African	1,640	13,007
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	2,398	36,040

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,596	16,803
Japan and China	2,179	32,856
Coast Ports	150	789
Up-country by Rail	...	16,798
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	9,698
Total	4,925	76,944

N. Y. COTTON SEAT

A cotton seat was sold for dollars 12,000 which shows a decrease of dollars one thousand as compared with the previous sales.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.|Feb. quoted 36|3.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Jan|Feb. paid 36|-.

Wheat South Australian: Unquoted.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Oct. 10.

Market unquoted.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Oct. 10.

Market was closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

2 1/2 per cent 1948/52 Loan 101|3
3 per cent 1951/54 104|2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/4
5 per cent 1939/44 109/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/15

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 121/5
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/6
5 per cent M Deb 1959 120
6 per cent M deb 1954 132
6 per cent K P T 1956 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8
3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge. Loan quotes Rupees 2/10 premium.

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 99/12/6 and ruled steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 9.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	88
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 7/8

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED.

The local share bazar remained entirely closed for forward business on account of "valan". In the cash section there was little business and prices do not show any change.

U. S. WHEAT CROP.

The U. S. A. Government estimate spring wheat 108 million bushels against 112 millions last month.

All wheat 627 million bushels against 630 millions last month.

EVIL OF EFFECTS OF BROACH CORNER

Bombay, Oct 9

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

During the week under review, cotton markets have again been moving within narrow ranges awaiting the publication of the U. S. A. Bureau which was issued yesterday. This report which was made up on 1st October gave the condition of the crop as 61.8 per cent, giving a yield of 186.9 lbs. per acre and indicating a total crop of 11,609,000 bales of 500 lbs. The Ginning up till the end of last month are placed at 6,031,000 bales, This latest crop estimate is more or less in line with market expectation and the resultant change in prices was negligible. The ginnings as expected were heavy. The peak of the crop movement should be over before the end of the current month. Considering the heavy and early movement of this year's crop the market has stood up well to the heavy hedge selling of recent weeks. Distribution to and consumption by the trade is being maintained at a higher level than at this time last season and there seems little doubt that once more this season the crop will be less than the requirements of the trade. This will mean a further eating into reserves which have fallen very considerably during the last four years. By the end of the present season the carryover ought to be down to at least a normal figure. In view of the gradual trade recovery in many countries of the world, which ought to be helped before many months have elapsed by recent changes in monetary conditions, we feel confident that during this season the market will move to a higher price level. We accordingly consider that we are justified in advising purchases of American cotton at present prices.

LOCAL MARKET

Fluctuations in the Bombay market also have been very small. The market here continues to be affected by the large quantity of cotton remaining in the hands of the clique who cornered the July/August Broach contract. The holders are finding difficult in disposing of this cotton and the low price at which it is available has affected unfavourably other styles of Indian cotton, both old and new crop. Consequently Indian cotton is now at a most reasonable parity with other growths. This is at last attracting the attention of foreign consumers and during the last two weeks there has been an appreciable increase in export demand, which it is anticipated will continue. Local Mills report a better clearance of sold goods but fresh sales are difficult and prices are not remunerative. Mills in India lately have been more interested in securing supplies of foreign cotton than Indians, and the basis of these foreign cottons has moved up in relation to Broach. These cottons are not expensive. Actually what has happened is that Broach has not moved up as it normally would, had it not been for the evil effects of the recent corner. Broach is now at an attractive buying level. Until our new crop moves export demand must be concentrated in Bombay as stocks of old cotton in the upcountry markets are considerably below normal. Stocks in Bombay ought to decline soon when we should have a healthier market.

Crop reports from the interior on the whole continue satisfactory and the yield from the coming crop promises to be about as large as last year.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London dated September 16:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £246,524,329 on the 9th instant, as compared with £245,265,334 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £318,940.

In the open market about £1,230,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Demand was mainly for a special account and price included a premium over gold exchange parities.

With the weak tendency of the gold currencies in terms of sterling, following the industrial troubles in France, the price of gold touched lower levels, yesterday's quotation of 137s/4d being the lowest since June 7th 1934. The situation in France is likely to govern the tendency for the time being, meanwhile gold continues to leave Paris for New York.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,761,591
British West Africa	147,869
Tanganyika Territory	10,700
Kenya	11,640
British India	304,848
British Malaya	14,513
Australia	35,201
New Zealand	16,630
France	6,456,829
Germany	798,642
Belgium	3,180
Belgian Congo	52,883
Switzerland	14,288
Other countries	22,142
	£9,650,956

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£1,098,735
France	84,621
Belgium	52,883
Netherlands	110,383
Switzerland	22,756
Finland	22,287
British India	1,000
Other countries	1,142
	£1,393,807

The s.s. 'Strathaird' which sailed from Bombay on the 12th instant carries gold to the value of about £525,000 consigned to London.

The Tranansvaal gold output for August 1936 amounted to 964,517 fine ounces, as compared with 967,993 fine ounces for July 1936 and 929,331 fine ounces for August 1935.

SILVER

There has been little movement in prices, but the weakness of the dollar made for a rather dull tendency. By the 12th instant quotations had sagged to 19.7/16d. for both deliveries, at which they remained unchanged until to-day when, on some Indian and bear covering orders, cash was quoted at 19.1/2d—a premium of 1/16d. for two months.

Demand for the Indian Bazaars had eased; but further support was given by America, whilst the former also effected some resales.

Speculators both bought and sold but sales on China account have been very moderate.

The market appears steady at about the present level of prices, but there is no indication of any important advance in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS

Manchuria	£101,225
Japan	94,566
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	5,500
France	4,353
Belgium	14,400
Other countries	2,536
	£222,570

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£136,530
British India	116,935
Union of South Africa	17,720
Germany	9,500
Belgium	6,130
Denmark	3,133
Sweden	2,000
France	1,405
Egypt	2,230
Other countries.	1,646
	£297,229

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th instant to the 16th instant was dol. 5.06.578 and the lowest dol. 5.04.3/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 8 0
September shipment	3 10 0
Oct-Dec. shipment	3 11 0
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 10 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F.4.30

LINSEED OIL
London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct. sellers 24|1-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Nov.|Dec. sellers 24|3.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribber per lb: Sellers 7-15|16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

T T & D D RATES—	
LONDON—	1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 3/16 Jan on
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16 7/32 Jan on
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	785
Banks buying T T	800
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	69
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	68 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 9th instant	4.90 1/2
Japan London 10th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 10th instant	9.14
Hongkong London 10th instant	1/3 31/32
Shanghai London 10th instant	1/3 7/16
London/Paris 9th instant	105.08
London/Belgium 9th instant	21.26 1/4
London/Switzerland 8th instant	21.26 1/4
London/Berlin 9th instant	12.19
London/Stockholm 9th instant	19.29 1/2
London/New York 9th instant	4.90 7/16
London/Amsterdam 9th instant	9.18 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 8th instant	£7-2-3
Gold 9th instant	£7-1-10
Silver London Ready 8th instant	20 1/8
9th instant	20
Silver London Forward 8th instant	20 1/8
9th instant	20
Silver New York Ready. 8th instant	45
9th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 8th instant	5/8 p.c.
9th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 8th instant	3/4 p.c.
9th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12 1/2
Amer. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c.	A 71
Columbia Gas	21
Int. Tel. and Tel.	13
American Tel. and Tel.	178 1/2
Western Union Telg.	88 1/4
New York Central Rly.	48 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	13
United States Steel	76 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	57
Anaconda Copper Mining	41 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	62
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motors	71 3/4
General Electric	48 1/2
Kelvinator	20
Radio Corp.	11
St. Oil of N. J.	65
Socony	18 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	101
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	42
Amr. Car Foundry	54
Thompson Products	30

Market firm and active. Carloadings up 110,000. General Motors sold in September 192880 units.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	87 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust ord.	0 8 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	103 0 0
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt. Ord. Dol.	16.50
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 Ord. A Stock	22 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 10 6
Do Electric Sup. Ord.	3 1 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 cent Prf. Stk.	34 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	97 0 0
India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 14 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£0 4 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 11 9

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1936

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Neither Socialism Nor Nationalism Alone

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S WARNING

But Those Two "Vital Urges" Must Be Combined To Achieve National Freedom

MADRAS, (By Mail).

That neither Socialism nor Nationalism alone will solve the existing problems of our country and that these two vital urges moving the millions of the land should be combined was the main burden of the speech delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at "Gokhale Hall" on Thursday evening at a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Congress Socialist Party.

These Dogmas

The Congress President warned people against belief in dogmas and advised them not to transplant phrases and words from European countries and apply them bodily to Indian conditions. He stated that although Socialism when it is applied to India will have to fall within the wide frame-work of Socialistic theory, the manner and speed of its application will have to depend on the existing conditions in the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"Comrades—I do not quite know what I am going to say about Socialism and the Indian struggle. I am coming from a meeting just now (a meeting of labourers at Robinson Park) which was so different from this present meeting that the contrast becomes terribly marked. You are asking me to talk to you about socialism and Indian struggle. I do not see much struggle about this audience nor do I see a great deal of socialism about it. But you see socialism and struggle where I am coming from. I saw anything from sixty or eighty thousand human beings sitting round me who are in the midst of their daily struggle for life and full of it and who can think of no other term of struggle, for there is nothing else in their life but struggle. It is those people whether they are intellectual or not, who inevitably go to socialism for their release from suffering.

NEW IDEAS.

I come here to this little hall and find you and find myself here. Somehow I feel the unreality of this demand. I am not sure that you want it. I do not know what you mean, except perhaps it amuses you to tickle your mind with new ideas. You are welcome to it. It is a good thing. It is better to tickle your mind than not to do it.

But still I feel a sense of unreality more so because of this sudden transition from a sea of human faces. Those people not only the dress of them, the faces of them, the eyes of them thousands of arms of them, wanted to greet me and shake my hand but almost to embrace me. I was powerfully impressed by that. I fought with their affection to get out of it. Why was there this display of affection? Do not think I am vain about it. These people have no chance of displaying their feelings or expressing themselves. They have not the capacity to express them even if there is a chance. Whenever there is a chance it comes out almost in a frenzy through their eyes and like love light it shines through them. Their arms go out to me and it is difficult to say "no" to them. My hands are almost swollen with the pressure of their affection.

PHRASES & SLOGANS.

"We are too apt to think in terms and phrases and slogans which have behind them and century of European history and therefore they have value in Europe. Now our past history is entirely different in regard to these struggles and these ideas. Therefore if we have got to spread this socialist gospel in India we shall have to translate it into Indian languages, to Indian phrases and Indian thought. We shall have to interpret it in terms of Indian genius.

"I do believe that Socialism or Marxism as it is called has given us to-day a clue to the past and the present. It does help us in working all manner of problems in history, politics, sociology, economics and the like. Therefore I value it. But I do not value it as I judge any dogma of religion which I can examine and reject, if it is proper to do so. That is my general attitude to it.

"What I am troubled about is not the fine points, the theoretical discussions of socialist ideology. I am interested in them. I want to understand them. I approach them as an amateur. I am not prepared to pose myself as an expert on the subject before you. My mind is troubled far more not by those subtle theories and metaphysical considerations which sometimes give rise to heated debates and divisions and splits among socialists and communists; but rather by the interpretation of the fundamental ideas of Socialism in India, to make the ideas enter into the mind of the Indian worker, peasant and middle class man.

IN INDIA & EUROPE.

"You must understand socialism first of all in relation to Europe where it grew and then after getting the real principles from it apply it to the conditions in India. I find too much attention not being given to consideration of the conditions but to the abstract questions which hardly apply to India.

"The thing about Socialism" Panditji continuing said, "that appeals to me tremendously is that it gives a certain dignity. It makes us understand things and fit in odd things together which seem to be like magic shows cut off from each other and gives us a view of the connected whole. It gives us a truer conception of suffering and tragedy of humanity. Most of us suffer like dumb driven cattle. That suffering continues and perhaps grows intenser. If it does not grow intenser, the realisation of it becomes intenser and that realisation gives a certain dignity and nobility. It makes all the difference in this world whether you have to endure suffering like an animal because it comes to you or whether you endure and face that suffering like human beings trying to get rid of it, understanding it and combating it and trying to overcome it. Then it becomes high tragedy. There is a dignity about it, which raises you and the society.

WIDER OUTLOOK.

"Socialism gives a wide outlook, perspective, nobility and dignity. It gives us a real spiritual outlook in life, when I use the word, I do not use it in the narrow religious sense I am personally of opinion that the average man of religion has not spirituality. So far as India is concerned I do want you to have that wide perspective before you when you approach that question. On the one side we have to face this question of nationalism and nationalism inevitably becomes the fundamental urge for us. It must be so in a subject country. We cannot escape it. At the same time certain conditions, the growth of poverty and unemployment and the coming in of the slump and depression during the last few years have worsened the condition so much that it has become impossible for us to think entirely in nationalist terms. We are forced to think in terms of socialism. The real problem is to find a solution for unemployment and poverty and misery of India. Show me a way out and I shall leave Socialism. There must be such a way. But to-day in the world there are plenty of able and intelligent anti-socialists and in spite of their best endeavour they have failed to produce any such alternative."

INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL.

"The social and economic view is coming more and more to the front. At the same time nationalism still remains dominant before you.

Therefore the problem is to combine nationalism and socialist urge and to avoid any conflict. Independence is the final objective of nationalism and then it is one great step to socialism. There it should be easy to function together. But the possibility and fear of the second step drives people away from the nationalist field. They feel that with the growth of socialist ideas this first step itself might become dangerous because it might lead to the second step. Therefore certain conflict do arise between the two. We have to meet that situation and try to meet that conflict. And avoidence does not mean suppression of socialist thought. A socialist would be failing in his duty if he did not convert others to his faith and continually carry on discussion about it so that the country may debate about it and so that country may be in a position to decide it when the time comes.—United Press.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Leaves For U. P. Tour

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left on Saturday night for Rajkot, whence he will proceed on his tour in the United Provinces.

INDIAN PROBLEM NOT IN PICTURE

British Govt. Too Busy With Its Acceleration Plan Of Rearmament Programme

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

(By Air Mail).

To-night we shall put the clock back by one hour to signify the arrival of winter. That will be an official notice to our landlords and landladies who would not start the central heating in the premises three days back when the first spell of cold broke upon us.

With the arrival of winter Indian politics will be frozen in the next Parliament in spite of Mr. Krishna Menon's Labour Parliamentary Committee, which has decided to raise the "Indian issue" in the House. The League has arranged a mass meeting at Edinburgh for Wednesday next when the Labour Party Conference ends its annual session. The Parliamentary Committee of the League will convene a meeting of Labour M. P.'s to discuss the unjust order served on Mr. M. R. Masani to quit Lahore and to take such steps as they deem fit to bring to the notice of the India Secretary that the raiding of the Congress headquarters at Allahabad and confiscation of the Congress literature and that of the Civil Liberties Union is not giving a good start to the inauguration of the new Indian Constitution. But in the frozen atmosphere, Lord Zetland will not take much notice of what a small band of Labour members may desire to convey to him. His Lordship knows that his colleagues in the Government are not interested in the Indian problem any more nor are they anxious to know what Poet Tagore thinks of the Governance of India. The British Cabinet, as it was revealed at Margate by Sir Samuel Hoare and yesterday evening by Mr. Neville Chamberlain (the P. M. elect?) is too busy with its acceleration plan of rearmament programme and it is prepared to trust Lord Linlithgow to do the right thing for the Cabinet in India.

LONDON ZOO NOVELTY

Talking of Lord Linlithgow, I am told that a strange procession will move round the London Zoo to-day while bells clang and orderlies shout. In the middle of the procession we shall see a young horse, active and sturdy, probably ridden by a police officer. The animal is the property of our Viceroy who have left it here under the care of the Metropolitan Police for a course of training for its exacting duties as the mount of the Viceroy on State occasions. We shall have glimpses of Viceroy's Durbar in London this afternoon as local elephants will take the place of the Viceroy's trained elephants. They will move around the ground in procession with the Viceroy's horse—an apprentice.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG

There has been a discussion about the Congress tri-coloured flag, following the report that Sardar Mangal Singh has tabled a motion for the winter session of the Legislative Assembly. The "Reynold's Illustrated News" secret services agent was able to reveal that the British Government has decided that the Congress tricolour flag shall be the national flag of India after the inauguration of the new constitution. According to his information the Union Jack will be given a secondary place in the left-hand corner of the tri-colour flag. But quick came a refutal of this "revelation."

The "Daily Telegraph" argued that though it had several times been suggested that India should have a national flag of her own no proposal has aroused much interest. "The Congress flag has never been officially recognised" wrote the "Telegraph", "and is anathema to the Moslems. The Union Jack is equally unpopular with the Congress Party". The conclusion of this paper is that it is difficult to imagine which, except Sardar Mangal Singh himself, would welcome the combination of the tricolour flag and the Union Jack.

However, Sardar Mangal Singh's resolution in the Assembly in support of the tri-colour Congress flag does not interest Mr. J. B. Ghosal, of Calcutta. He says he has arrived in this country as the representative of 25 Calcutta merchants who have deputised him with the object of placing orders to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000 in connection with celebrations of the Coronation Durbar in India next autumn. This mystery man, who is difficult to trace, landed himself on the doors of Northcliffe House to give an exclusive "scoop" to the "Daily Mail" reporter. This loyal citizen of the British Empire told the "Daily Mail" that tremendous enthusiasm is being aroused among the school children in Bengal by films, lectures, and wireless talks and the demand for souvenirs and decorations is expected to be more than the Indians can satisfy by local production. Most of the £200,000 will be spent on Union Jacks, bunting, medallions bearing the King Emperor's effigy, and fire-works.

According to Mr. Ghosal the Commission which he represents has resolved to buy as much made in England as possible, as "we feel it would be unpatriotic to buy cheaper articles made by the Japanese, who have been plying us with samples energetically for months".

SIR P. CHETWOODE ON INDIA

Perhaps Sir Philip Chetwoode, our former C-in-C, will make a note of Mr. Ghosal's statement to pass it on to the Swedes next week. For, on October 13, the Swedish Colony in London will have an opportunity to hear Sir Philip Chetwoode on "Conditions in India To-day". We are informed that Swedes, having no Empire of their own, have always been interested in the British Empire, India, in particular, has fascinated these Swedes and they are closely studying the present constitutional reforms in India. Sir Harold Wernher will be in the chair, and his wife, Lady Zia, will be hostess for the evening. The chairman and his wife flew to India early in the spring and spent two months there, part of the time as guests of the then Viceroy, Lord Willingdon.

Another Indian merchant from Cawnpore has arrived in London. He is not interested in buying buntings or Union Jacks. His interest lies in selling hosiery machines to his compatriots in India so that the Indian industry may make rapid strides. He is Mr. H. G. Misra, who has toured the whole Europe, Britain and America. He first came to this country in 1926 as a scholar to join the Nottingham University to study textile and hosiery industries. Soon he was off to the United States to be back in the Continent to attend various industrial fares. Back to India Mr. Misra established a demonstration factory in Cawnpore—first of its kind in India—with the object of giving training to those who wanted to open hosiery factories in India. When I met him the other day before he left for Leicester to attend the Textile Exhibition, Mr. Misra told me that his demonstration factory was a great success. "The idea resulted", he said, "in the tremendous sale of machines manufactured by the world wide famed Nottingham firm of George Blackburn and Sons Limited", for whom Mr. Misra is an agent in our country.

Factories after factories opened in all parts of India, Mr. Misra continued, which enabled our country to produce various kinds of knitted goods required for our country's consumption. This was good since these goods were formerly imported from Japan.

MISRA'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT

And when Japan went off the Gold Standard, the inevitable happened. A serious situation arose in Indian industrial circles as the result of her depreciated currency. Japanese goods landed in India at almost the price of raw material. Factories established with the effort of Mr. Misra were thus faced with serious situation and consequently he organised all the hosiery manufacturers of India and brought into existence an all-India Association of Hosiery Manufacturerers. He then led a deputation to the Government of India to obtain protection for the industry. Meanwhile effective representations were also made at the India Office in Whitehall.

Mr. Misra appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Merchans' Chamber of Commerce of the United Provinces but as the result of his untiring efforts on behalf of the industry before various tariff boards finally an effective protection to the industry was granted. This has resulted in further installation of uptodate factories in India.

HIS NEW SCHEME

Mr. Misra is now on his way to Leicester to study latest developments in the industry so as to help Indian industry by his expert experiences at the Textile Exhibition. I am told that Mr. Misra in collaboration of Mr. Blackburn of Nottingham and Messrs. Scot and Williams of America is now working out an entirely new scheme which when put into operation after his return to India will mean an entirely new phase of development in Indian hosiery industry. In London Mr. Misra and Mr. Blackburn have met some of the bankers from India, including Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and what I have heard from these financiers of Mr. Misra's forthcoming scheme, I may safely predict good prospects are ahead for the hosiery industry in India.

Famished Bhil peasantry on metal-breaking work. In the centre is a famine-stricken old woman.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

MACH-FIELD REACHES THE FAR END OF THE PASSAGE-WAY--
A QUICK CHANGE NOW--AND THE POLICE WILL NEVER RECOGNIZE ME!
A PATCH ON MY EYE, A LITTLE MAKE-UP--
I STRAP UP MY LEG, TAKE MY SPECIAL CRUTCHES--
AND PRESTO---A POOR BEGGAR WHO WILL WALK RIGHT PAST THE DETECTIVES!
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